Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 10. .... WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1854. .... NO. 27.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,......3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,				$ 50
Do.	do.	2	insertions,	75
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Do.	do.	6	do...renewed weekly,	12 00
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first. Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE.

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists and APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DUPRE. D. DUPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.

All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
Office in rear of McMillan, Davis & Co.'s Store.
Every attention paid to the sale and purchase of produce, and liberal cash advances made on consignments.
REFERS TO:—Capt. Gilbert Potter,
E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch B'k. State N. C.;
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank;
McMillan, Davis & Co.
Jan. 19th, 1854 20-1y

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk's Store, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

GABRIEL HOLMES,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and prompty attended to.
☞Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,

IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;

20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;
50 " Flour, fine and super;
50 bags extra family Flour;

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 2-tf
September 6th, 1853. }

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.

He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.

In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.

A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, }
12 *miles from Wilmington,* } 18-tf
August 5, 1853. }

IRON BEDSTEADS.

COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO., MANUFACTURERS.—Sales Room No. 95 Leonard St., New York, one door West of Broadway. Common and Folding, plain, and ornamental BEDSTEADS of all kinds. Hotel, Hospital, Prisons, Family, Servant's and children's bedsteads always on hand. Also, a general assortment of Iron Furniture, Spring beds, Hair and other Mattrasses.

These bedsteads are superior to all others in point of cleanliness, neatness and economy. They are always free from vermin, and are exceedingly durable, portable and convenient. Orders to any extent may be addressed to
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO.,
No. 95 Leonard St., New York.
Agents wanted for the sale of the above. Description circulars sent wherever required.
Nov. 11, 1853. 10-6m

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge: Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice.

☞Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

WANTED.—50,000 lbs. Rags, for which we will pay the highest prices, in cash or trade.
UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber's celebrated ROUND SHAVES, may be found at Southerlin & Black's, and J. M. Robinson's.—A fair trial is all that is required to give satisfaction.
Jan. 6, 1854.—18-3m L. WOOD.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.

DR. T. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted immediately after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.
Oct. 7, 1853. 5-tf

4200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp Land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.
P. L. CROMARTIE.
Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. [11-tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing Two Thousand Acres, more or less, lying in New Hanover county, about ten miles from Wilmington, between the North-east and Cape Fear Rivers, and adjoining the lands of D. A. Moore and Thomas J. Sikes. Of the above, 75 acres are Rice land—ditched and cleared; there are on the lands 45,000 turpentine boxes, two years old, and a very large amount of valuable timber.—The improvements consist of two negro houses for hands.

Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, six miles above Long Creek. E. D. WALKER, Jr.
November 4th, 1853 9-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.

The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$150 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Twenty-Five Dollars for either, or Fifty Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, most respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken rooms over the store of Mr. Agostini, on Market street, where Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine his Paintings.

Persons wishing Daguerreotypes copied, can have it done by him as true as if taken from life.
December 10, 1853. 81-5t—16-6m

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Alexander Carter of Bladen County, if desirous of availing themselves of a trust executed to the undersigned by said Carter for their benefit, will file copies of their claims with the subscriber immediately.
Jan'y 17, 1854—20-tf] H. H. ROBINSON.

FOR SALE.

600 ACRES of Land, in Brunswick county, on the West side of Lockwoodsfolly River, near the mouth—about 100 acres of which are under fence, and 75 acres cleared, which is good farming Land—well adapted to the growth of Ground Peas. There is about one task of Turpentine Boxes; also, one hundred acres of Marsh, adjoining. There is a dwelling, with kitchen and all necessary out-houses, on the premises It is a healthy location, excellent water, and very convenient to Fish and Oysters

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at Smithville. F GALLOWAY.
January 9th, 1854 19-tf

NEW GOODS. Just received from New York and Baltimore, and now in store, a large assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Provisions and Fruit, consisting in part—

20 bags Rio Coffee; 10 do. Java; 4 hhds. prime P. R. and N. O. Sugar; 20 bbls. Clarified Sugars, A. B. C.; 10 do. Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated; 10 half bbls. choice St. Croix; 4 half boxes Loaf; 25 bbls. Rectified Whiskey; 10 do. very fine Old Monongahela; 10 do. choice Old Rye; 20 do. N. E. Rum; 10 half bbls. choice Rye Whiskey; 10 bbls. City Mess Pork; 50 boxes Raisins—(new crop); 20 bbls. Apples; 1000 lbs. Nuts, (assorted,) viz: Almonds, Pecans, Brazil Filberts; 30,000 Cigars, choice brands; 20 boxes Tobacco; 20 do. Rose Mill Snuff; 5 half bbls. Lorillard do.; 20 boxes Colgate's and Boston No. 1 Soaps; 20 do. Adamantine Candles; 10 do. Col. Tallow do.; 5 do. Sperm and Wax do.; 25 boxes Stuart & Bussing's Candy—assorted; Matches; Woodware; Dimajons, &c. &c.

Those wishing to purchase, will please give me a call, as I will sell the above goods low for cash.
Dec. 29. WILLIAM H. McKOY.

IRON RAILING
AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of the United States that they are prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Iron Work, such as Railings for public or private Parks, Gardens, Steps, Balconies, Verandahs, Cemeteries, &c. Also, Settees, Chairs, Tables, Grey Hounds, Cast Iron Lambs, New Foundland Dogs, Iron Stairs, Doors, Shutters, Guards, Gates, and all kinds of Ornamental and Architectural Iron Works.

They pay particular attention to enclosing Cemetery Lots, having the largest and handsomest assortment in the country. Persons desiring to make selections of patterns, and know the cost of work, by addressing the subscribers will receive by return of mail printed designs of work and list of prices. All orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention HOOD & CO.,
No. 121 North Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Jan. 6, 1854 18-3m

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION in Bladen county, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, near White Hall, 35 miles from Wilmington. From this point, the River is at all times navigable.

The Farm contains from 600 to 700 acres of good superior Low Grounds for farming. A portion of this 600 or 700 acres is entirely free from overflow of freshets. There is a Mill seat on this place, and a comfortable Dwelling, together with all necessary buildings for farming purposes.

Besides the farming land, there are about 1400 acres of high land, 250 or 260 acres of which is under cultivation, and the balance woodland, of which 1200 acres are pine land, with 3 tasks of boxes now cut on it.

Besides the farm, I also offer for sale a considerable body of land in Colly Swamp, which contains a large quantity of Cypress timber on it. WM. L. MOORE.
Jan. 6, 1854. 18-tf

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.
WILLIAM T. FRY,
MANUFACTURER OF
PORTABLE DESKS, DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES, &c., LEATHER TRAVELING DESKS, DRESSING AND SHAVING CASES.
IMPORTER OF
RICH FANCY GOODS, FANS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, CUTLERY,
AND
DRESSING-CASE FURNITURE GENERALLY.

Depot of FRY'S Celebrated Razors, every blade warranted. All kinds of Cases in Morocco Leather, Rosewood and Mahogany, made to order. Sole Agent, for the United States, for George Wise & Co.'s TONBRIDGE MOSAIC WARE, wholesale and retail, No. 128 Arch street, Philadelphia. Jan. 27, 1854—21-3m

VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON,
WITH
WILCOX, PERRY & EACKER;

WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.
LESTER WILCOX, GEO. T. PERRY, JR, JOHN H. EACKER.

V. R. PEIRSON,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,)

WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a practical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.

All orders addressed to me shall have immediate dispatch. I most cheerfully offer my services to any of my friends who favor me with custom, to attend to any little matter in the city, free of charge.
Jan. 30, 1854. 123-3t—22tf

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

NOTICE.—Personally appeared before me this day, Charles Bradley, and maketh oath that he hath lost his pocket-book containing twenty-three dollars in cash, and one Note on Charles Winders for one hundred and five dollars, given in the year 1851, bearing interest from date. Said Bradley has no other Note of the above date against said Winders, and forewarns all persons from trading for the same, and he offers five dollars to any person who will deliver it to D. G. Morisey, at Warsaw. Given under my hand and seal, this the 24th day of Feb., 1854. C. I. OATES, J. P.
March 1st, '54. 26-w3t

NOTICE.—I offer for sale my House and Lot, situated in the town of Kenansville. The Lot contains about an acre and a half, with a comfortable dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings in good repair. Economy and convenience are both consulted in the arrangement of the Lot It is situated North of the Court House, about two hundred yards from said building, and has the advantage of being sufficiently private for a family residence. It is considered by persons who have visited it, to be decidedly the most desirable lot in the village Persons desirous of educating their children have every facility, as there is at the present time a very fine School in operation. I am determined to dispose of my lot, and persons desiring a comfortable residence will do well to call and examine the premises.
A. HOLMES.
Kenansville, Duplin Co., March 3rd, 1854 26-wtf

BUILDING HARDWARE AND TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY.
The Largest Establishment of the kind in the U. S.

WM. M. M'CLURE & BRO., *No. 287 Market St., above 7th, Philadelphia.* Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.

Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail if desired. Hot air Registers and Ventilators, at Factory prices.

Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, can write to M'CLURE & BROTHER, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.

All orders put up under the the immediate supervision of the firm. ☞ CALL AND SEE US.
March 3d, 1854 26-6m

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on or about unday the 12th inst., his man "ALLEN." Said Allen is about 20 years old, yellow complected, about five feet ten inches high. bushy head of hair, a portion of the first joint of his right fore-finger has been lost.

He was brought from Richmond, Va., and it is probable he may endeavour to get back to that place.

The above reward will be given for his return to me, or his lodgment in any Jail so I can get him.
B. H. GURGANUS.
Conwayboro', S. C., Feb. 14, 1854—136-4t—24-4t
Richmond Dispatch copy 3 times and send bill this office.

NOTICE.—I forewarn all persons of harboring my wife MARY BRADLEY, or trading with her on my accounts in any manner whatever. For I will not pay any debts of her contracting, as she has left my bed and board, without cause or reason. Signed WM. BRADLEY.
Feb. 17, 1854 24-4t

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon varions principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnsonville, Cumberland county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15 1854. 24-1y

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.

For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE Subscriber is now manufacturing Portable and Stationary Steam ENGINES and SAW MILLS of any required power, of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to equal, in performance, any manufactured in this country, and upon the most favorable terms. From those engaged in lumber getting, he would ask a call and examination of his Engines, assuring them they shall be fully equal to what is represented, and regard being had to material and workmanship, and plan of construction inferior to none.

He also continues to manufacture his improved Tobacco Flattening Presses, Mills, &c.

Mill Machinery and other Castings, furnished and fitted up in the best style.

Reference:—Mr. JOHM CLARK, Wilmington, at Messrs. P. K. Dickinson & Co.
Feb. 16, 1854 -34-6m PHILIP RAHM, Proprietor.
Weekly Commercial copy 6 months.

ENTERTAINMENT.

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT AT KENANSVILLE. Mrs. ELIZABETH SULLIVAN respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate permanent or transient boarders.
Kenansville, Duplin Co., Feb. 16th, 1854. 24-4tis.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or ranging or feeding cattle or hogs, or in anywise trespassing on my Rocky Point lands.
Feb. 10, 1854.—23-3m* WOODMAN S. SIDBURY.

JOHN I. SMITH,
WHOLESALE
UMBRELLA
AND
PARASOL
MANUFACTURER,
234 and 235
BROADWAY, New York.
(*Next door to the BROADWAY BANK.*)

Is now prepared to offer the MERCHANTS visiting the city to buy their Spring goods, the

LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL
assortment of
Umbrellas and Parasols,
to be found in Europe or America. You are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock
BEFORE PURCHASING.

N. B.—Please cut out this card and put it in your memorandum book for reference.
JOHN I. SMITH,
Feb. 10, '54—23-3m] Manufacturer.

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 5th ult., a negro man named ALFRED. Said Alfred is about 35 years old, dark completed, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, was hired from Mr. Wm. Barnes, of Edgecombe Co. A reward of $20 will be given for his delivery to us at Georgetown, S. C., or for his confinement in any jail so that we can get him.
DORTCH & BARNES.
Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 3d, 1854. 22-tf

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.

I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.

All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale Three Stores on Market street; one occupied by G. R. French, one by J. R. Reston & Co., and the other by T. H. Howey; also the property occupied by C. DuPre & Co., and others, at the corner of Front and Princess streets, and extending on Princess street towards the river. A lot on Front street, running to the river, including a wharf known as the Beatty Wharf; a Lot on the corner of Front and Ann streets, his late residence, now occupied by Mr. Ferguson; a Lot on the corner of Third and Ann streets; The Palo Alto House and Lot; a Lot on Fourth street extending to Boundary, and half a Lot on Boundary, adjoining the same; two small lots with dwellings near the old Poor House, on Boundary street; also a summer residence on Masonboro' Sound, and about 1000 acres of land near Elizabeth River and Brunswick county.

The above property, or such portion thereof as shall not be otherwise disposed of previous to that time, will be sold at public auction in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next. DAN'L B. BAKER.
January 13, 1854 19-ts

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.

A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT. Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞*More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines. Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.

Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.

T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.

BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.

And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Billous Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also,
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS:

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflamation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits,

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient.—One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarasparillas that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the Planter's Almanac gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above named Pills are for sale in Wilmington, N. C. by W H. Lippitt and C. & D. DuPre, Druggists, who also keep a supply of DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and DR. HULL'S CELEBRATED PILLS, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels.
May 27, '53 38-1y

HUTCHESON'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT,
For Piles, Ulcers, Fresh Cuts, White Swellings, Sore Breasts of Females, Sore Throat, and all kinds of Cutaneous Diseases.

IN PILES—that common and annoying disease—it never fails to effect a cure, no matter in what form or of how long standing, if faithfully administered. The proprietors have in their possession a large number of Certificates, from some of the most respectable citizens in the State of Virginia, who have been relieved by its use, a number of which accompany each Box. We give the following:

BOTETOURT COUNTY, Va., Nov. 8th, 1851.
MR. HUTCHESON—
Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in saying that the box of your Pile Ointment I obtained from you, has entirely cured me; it gave me relief in fifteen minutes after making the first application.

I had been afflcted with Piles for eight or ten years, and had tried a number of remedies, without any benefit. I think your remedy superior to any I have ever tried.
Yours, respectfully,
CHRISTIAN BAKER.

BOTETOURT COUNTY, Oct. 9th, 1853.
MR HUTCHESON—
Dear Sir:—I feel it to be my duty to say a word upon the merits of your Celebrated Ointment. I am constrained, from experience, to pronounce it the best Healing and Pain Killing Agent I have even seen employed. A few months since, my little son got one of his legs broken, after which he was carried a considerable distance, which caused extreme soreness of the broken limb; I applied your Ointment, and in less than three hours all soreness had disappeared. A short time since, a member of my family was taken with malignant sore throat, and I unhesitatingly say that, within one hour after the first application, he was almost entirely relieved. I write for the benefit of the suffering.
Yours, &c.,
J. G. SPERRY.

Prepared by W. HUTCHESON & CO., Amsterdam, Botetourt county, Va. Price—50 cents and $1 each per bottle.

☞ For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. Lippitt, Druggist.
December 2d, 1853 13-6m

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

JUST RECEIVED.
20 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Bbls. Refined Brown Sugar,
4 Hhds. Porto Rico,
5 Bbls. Crushed,
10 Hhds. Cuba Molasses,
15 Boxes Soap,
5 " Excelsior do.
10 " Pearl Starch,
20 " Assorted Candy,
10 " Adamantine Candles,
10 Bbls. Mess Pork,
30 Boxes Eastern Cheese,
6 Qr. Cask Superior Old French Brandy,
5 " " Port Wine,
3 " " Maderia, do.
3 " " Malaga, do.

Dry Goods and Family Groceries always kept on hand and for sale, by UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

ALL persons are hereby forbid hunting, fishing, feeding or penning stock on my land, on Island Creek.
Dec 30—17-tf] M. C. NIXON.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Turkish War-Song.

BY A HUNGARIAN EXILE.

"I am coming, I am coming,
"Arm'd for conquest, bent on war.
"Tremble, Mosleme, I am coming,"
Saith the haughty Russian Czar.

"Coming" saith the Shah of Persia,
(Eager for ungodly gain)
"If the Sons of Omar perish,
"I may reign in Caldar's plains."

"We are coming," saith the Cossack,
"Valiant warriors in my train;
"Lo! we come on fleetest coursers,
"Sweeping valley, hill, and plain."

Though surrounded, *not* confounded,
Patriot Moslems, firmly stand,
Banners streaming, sabres gleaming;
Lo! your friends are nigh at hand.

"I am coming," saith Napoleon,
"Thousands to my standard flock;
"I am coming, I am coming,
"Sons of Omar, '*bide the shock.*'"

"I am coming, I am coming,
Arm'd for battle, train'd to war,
Courage, Moslems, I am coming,"
Saith the gallant Britian Tar.

Soon the storm of war, resounding,
Towns shall sweep with havoc wild,
In its progress *all* confounding,
Maid and matron, man, and child.

Strike for country, faithful Moslems,
Strike for glory gain'd before:
Trust in Allah; *He* may guard you
Now, as in the days of yore.

HAVING A CRACK AT 'EM:
OR
STORMING AN ARKANSAS COURT HOUSE.
BY "FALCONBRIDGE."

The State of Arkansas, is not exactly what it used to was; civilization, schoolmasters, colporteurs, and common sense, have quite changed the general aspect of affairs, political, legal, agricultural and domestic. And hence, the never ending Arkansaw stories, of the "ancient regime," become more vivid, thrilling or ludicrous contrasted with the present order of things in that part of Uncle Sam's farm.

Some years ago, in one of the newly laid out counties of Arkansas, quite an intestinal war broke out among the people, relative to a courthouse. One party would have the county seat here, and another party there. The one side insisted the courthouse should be located here and built so, "the other side" persisted in building a courthouse thus and no way nor no how else. The democratic or dominant party, went to work, made *a clearin'*, and up went a spacious log edifice, in which justice should hold her court, and legal affairs of the new and not overly populous county, be dispensed according to the statutes, Blackstone, Coke and Littleton, &c. The court being ready to begin business, the clerk proceeded to organize juries, grand juries, and swear them and the officers of the court. Upon reaching the cout house, the judge found a very considerable gathering of the people; he felt proud to have such a grand opening, and feeling his oat, and knowing all Wild Cat county had their eyes stretched to that auspicious epoch, with the weight of his official robes and the dignity of the State of Arkansas, resting upon his broad shoulders, he determined that the glory of the one should not be tarnished, nor the ponderosity of the other shrank from. Hitching his horse to the rack, in rear of the court house, the judge took off his mittens and saluted the crowd that began to assemle around him.

"Well, gentlemen," he began, when a coarse voice interrupted the Judge with

"Look here, old hoss, none o' your palaver now."

"Sir!" the judge responds in some amazement.

"Yes, sire-ee, old hoss-fly, you ain't comin none o' your big locks over this crowd, no how," says another.

"Why, gentlemen," stammers the judge, "what's all this mean?"

"Mean? Why it means, judge, you can't come no such a load o' poles over us, well you can't."

"But, I, a gentleman,"

"Gentlemen be——, you'll find us *men* round yer," bawls one of the crowd, now hemming in the bewildered lawyer.

"Well continues the judge, "really, this is without precedent. I am astonished,"

"And you'll be more 'stonished yet judge, if you open a court in these diggins!"

"It can't be did, ole hoss!" cries another.

Now the judge was a whole team himself, when aroused; he had lived too long in the woods to be frightening at ground hogs or garter snakes; his courtesy and good humor was threatbare, he was growing red about the gills, his hair bristled upon his capacious head, and it was very evident an explosion was on hand.

"Look here," says the judge, "Iv'e come here to open court; if the court is ready, I'm ready for court; if there's any case on the docket I'll try them; if there's any nigger-stealer, horse thieves, counterfeiters, or——rascals of any desdription, I'll put them through a course of sprouts, or my name is not Judge Buzzrrd, of Wild Cat county, State of Arkansas!"

"Hurrah! hurrah!" bawls the crowd.

"Three cheers for the ole hoss, he's raising steam!"

"And," continues the Judge, "I will further state, for your generel and several good, and respective information - - -"

"Go it bob-tail!" cries one.

"Silence, darn ye!" echoes another.

"If any man attempts to show any contempt for my court. I'll clap the screws on him quicker than lightning; if any man, with malice afore-thought, dares to molest me. I'll throw down the dignity of my official station, and wattle the skunk until his onry hide won't hold corn shucks!"

"Put 'em through, Judge!"

"Go in! Give 'em goss!"

"Three cheers for the Judge, hurrah! woo-o-oop!"

And the Judge started for the court house door, his saddle-bags on his arm, the air resounded with a full yell and chorus of the crowd. There were the jurors, the lawyers, the cases, the plaintiffs, defendants, witnesses, sheriff and officials and persons necessarily connected with a temple of justice. It was very evident, however, that a row was brewing; it was in vain that the crier cried order, or that the Judge ordered the disorderly out. His eloquence. his dignity, his common sense, all failed to restore "order" or organize the court.

"I would like to know," said he, as soon as partial quiet was restored, "what this cabal means, who are the disorderly, and what they are after?"

"Well, Judge," says a tall, gaunt. wolfish fellow, rising above the crowd, you see we folks up above Rattle-snake Fork, of Possum Creek, and the jinin' neighborhood, are agin this yer court."

"You are!" exclaims the Judge, "who are you sir?"

"That'll pear Judge, when I git through my argyin," continued the Demosthenes of Rattlesnake Fork, of Possum Creek. "We 'posed the idee since the county lines were drawn, we 'posed this yer location for gineral court, we 'pose it now, and I stand yer, Bill M'Crackin, of Rattlesnake Fork, of Possum Creek, I stand yer to defend the universal rights and sacred liberties, and the justis of the country! That's who I am; yes sir ee!"

One grand and indiscriminate yell of approbation followed Bill M'Crackin's sublime peroration. Now the Judge rose, he twitched down his sheep skin vest, he fumbled nervously about his wristbands, he looked warm and wolfish all over.

"I perceive," said the Judge, with the strongest possible effort to keep cool, "that there is a determination on the part of sundry evil disposed individuals, to interfere with and obstruct the duties, dignity and responsibilities of this court. And, (waxing warmer!) I should hold myself, recreant, (raising his voice!) cowardly and contemptibly, (steam up!) to a degree utterly and continently beneath the character of a heep stealing boy, if I did not put it down!"

"Give it to 'em, Judge! Go in ole fire-fly!" is the chorus.

"And," continued the Judge, wiping the perspiration, now freely percolating through the cuticle of his massive and his fury-stamped brow, I'll put it down, and the friends of order now in court, will lend a hand to the sheriff and officers of the court, to clear these rapscallions and peace-brakers—clean out of these precints. Sheriff, clear the court; men lend a hand, and we'll show the Bill M'Crackenites that we are not to be impeded, insulted or mobbed in no such way. Sheriff, do your duty, friends of law and order assist!"

"Then I'm in!" cries Bill M'Cracken, rushing forward. "Judge, you and I've got to took horns,—whoo-o-oop!"

With yells! hurrahs! and all sorts of cross butting, pitching and tearing, gouging, biting, rough and tumble, they went at it. The war again inside and out. Sometime the Judge and his followers drove out the M'Crackenites, sometimes the M'Crackenites drove out the Judge and court. The fight not only spread all over the neighborhood, but lasted with unabated fury for two entire days and nights. They fought and fit, fit and fought, up trees, on top the court house, inside, outside and all around the settlement. On the morning of the third day, the golden sun arose around as a shield, and bright as the winsome eye of happy maidenhood; the war was ended, the victors were there weary and worn, and the Judge and his attaches held the court in triumph! Where was the M'Crackenites? Echoe answered—no whar!

A horseman is seen, a lonely solitary horse-man, his steed is covered with foam, the rider with a blue blanket and dust! He had ridden far and fast; dashed up to the court house; he squats down upon his saddld to get a full view of the court, through the low window he looks astonished, mortified, he speaks:

"Eternal yearthquakes and pizened bald face!—Ride thirty miles last night, all the way from Rattle snake Fork, of Possum Creek, to have a hand in this yer fight, and it's all over afore I get a sight on't!—Wall, here goes to have a crack at you, ole bullet-head, anyhow!"

The solitary horseman having thus discharged his duties and a murderous rifle, at the Judge, wheeled and fled as sudden and rapid as he came.

The Judge fell, they raised him up, he was but slightly killed and a good deal scared, an ounce ball having perforated the collar of his coat.—Forest Garland.

"Tops and Bottoms,"
OR THE WAY 'SOL SOLD' HIS DADDY.
BY NED ALBRE.

'Solomon, my son.'

And he came very quickly 'forward,' to use a sailor phrase, for the old man catched him up in the hay loft a 'chuckin' dice with Jim, an older brother, and he knew he was a goner.

'What am you doin' here?' asked his daddy.

'A playm' of *Sweat*,' said Sol, gathering up what constituted the 'bank.'

'*Sweat!* And what's that sonny?'

'Why, you see this 'ere board, with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, painted on? Well, Jim said he wouldn't bet on any other figure than 5, if I'd let him double,' and I throws three sixes every time and puts him to perfect smash.'

Old Mr. Science didn't quite understand this answer, but he reckoned to himself the 'little raskles had been 'er gamblin' and a winnin' one another's money.'

'Jim,' said he, 'jest tote yourself in tu the house, an' stay there till I come; and you, Solomon, go and cut me a willow branch—directly.'

'What for?' asked Sol.

I'm goin' to give you a lickin' my son. What sez the Scripter? 'Spare the rod and spile the child,' and if I should do that thing you'd continer to go on in this wicked way until you'd come to the gallus.'

'Daddy,' said the youngster, puttin both hands in his trousers pockets, 'there's no use talkin' to me in that solemn strain, for I tell you I'm bound to be a gambler—gallus or no gallus! Now, there's Nancy Smith, the female I set up with, she sez as how I'm a lam, and don't all lambs *gambol*?'

'Hold yer tung, you dratted skunk, you'r ignorant as a hoss; an' if you don't take warnin', you'll come to an dreadful end—sure as you're a human bein' Solomon; I say, them, gamblers have dealin's with the devil, and if you should go down to New York with ten dollars in yer pocket, they'd win all from you in a day.'

'I'll bet they woudn't.'

'Besides, if they couldn't get it no how else, they'd cut your throat with a banana, and then chuck you down some of those hundred foot pits?'

'Who's afraid? I'm a tea pot if I don't think I could beat the captain of the hull crew to shivers with these 'ere dice. Why I cen throw three sixes a dozen times—hand runnin'—and, daddy, I can tell you how many spots is on the top and bottom without lookin'!'

'And let me shake 'em up and kiver 'em over?'

'Yes, daddy.'

'And you turn yer back and shet yer eyes?'

'Edzactly.'

'It can't be done,' said the old man solemnly, 'the thing's impossible! Angels couldn't do it—I couldn't do it.'

'Well, I kin,' said Sol, with a grin.

'Silence! you dratted villian; don't I tell you nobody could.'

'What'll yer bet?'

'Me bet? an old man almost in my grave, and a deacon at that! What would sister Crump say I wonder, if she should hear of such a thing?'

'No dad,' said Sol, 'I didn't mean to say you wouldn't; but I tell you what I did mean. You see I've got five dollars in silver, and I want five more to buy a watch. Now, if you'll give me five I'll do this trick; I'll give you five if I don't.'

'And did you say I should shake the things,' asked Mr. S.

'Of course,' nodded Sol.

The old man scratched his head and muttered to himself. 'It can't be wicked to try, for it ain't betting, and the boy can't do it, cause it's impossible. Besides it will drive all them nasty notions out of his head, and he'll never do so no more. Yes, I'll humor him this wunst—! vow Soloemn!

'Yes, sir.'

'What did you say was the trick?'

'Why, you take these 'ere dice and shake 'em yourself, and I'll tell you how many spots there is on the top and bottom—and won't look! If I don't you can have my five dollars; and if I do you must give me your five.'

'Well, sonny, I'll do it. Give the things to me.'

'There they be,' said Sol, handing the dice to his daddy; 'now put your five dollars in this pile 'long with mine so all will be fair you know.'

'I will,' and the old man laid a ragged Indiana V., amongst Salomon's silver, and put the dice in his hat. After shaking them a good ten minutes he dumped them to the floor, and said he was ready.

'Wait a spell,' said Sol, makm' believe he was puzzled; 'all right, I guess there's just twenty one.'

The old man raised the hat—counted both ends of the dice—top and bottom; and of course there was just twenty-one.

'Bless the Lord!' said he, 'the child has done—slick and sure. But it wan't fair—I declare to natur it wan't. If you'll do it again I'll give you another five dollars, and get you a new pair of breeches besides.'

'Well, daddy, go-ahead; but I don't think I can guess again, no how. That's right, shake 'em a heap hain't got no objection whatever. All right?'

'Yes.'

'Well, there's twenty-one spots there this time too.'

Up comes the hat. 'There's three sixes daddy, that's eighteen. Turn 'em over—three aces; that makes twenty one again by thunder!'

The old man held up his hands and groaned.

'Merciful Egypt! did you ever? No I never did. Solomon, my son, how was it done?'

'Done?' said Solomon, gathering up his daddy's dimes, 'done? I don't like to tell you how that was done, but (aside) you were 'done' *o-niferous*.
[*N. Y. Dutchman.*

GUANO.—We understand that during the past year 112 ships have been chartered to bring guano from the Chincha Islands to the United States. Their cargoes will amount to nearly 75,000 tons.
[*Boston Advertiser.*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1854.

Daily paper one year.................$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly.................................2,50 } in advance.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to give notice, that a general Meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover County, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on TUESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1854—being Tuesday of County Court week—for the purpose of sending Delegates to the State Convention, for the nomination of a Democratic Candidate for Governor. It will also devolve upon the meeting to consider the organization of the party in this County, with reference to the August elections for Governor and Members of the Legislature.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as it is important that the whole matter should fully and fairly be considered and decided upon.

January 6, 1854. 18-tm

☞ The recent washing up of the South Carolina Road and the overflow of the Wateree trestle work, caused, as before stated, material delay in the transportation of passengers and the mails South of Sumterville. In consequence of these unavoidable accidents, the steamer Gladiator, Capt. Bates, belonging to the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, has been generously put in service, to convey passengers to Charleston. She left on Saturday last, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for Charleston, taking the U. S. Mails and about one hundred passengers.

The enterprising proprietor of the Pavilion Hotel in Charleston chartered the steamer Florida, on Saturday last, at a cost of $1,200 the trip, for a similar purpose. The Florida, Capt. Wille, arrived here yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, with sixty odd passengers and the mails. The Florida left here yesterday, at about 4, P. M., on her return trip to Charleston, with about sixty passengers and the through mails, which had arrived since the departure of the Gladiator.—*Daily Journal, 6th inst.*

☞ We are authorized to state, that the Wilmington and Manchester cars are now running regularly over the Wateree Trestle Work, and that the trains connected on Tuesday at Kingsville.

The Deep River Works.

The following is an extract of a letter received by a gentleman of this town, from one of the Directors of the Deep River Improvement. It will no doubt be gratifying to our readers to know that the improvements have stood the late heavy freshet so well:

HAYWOOD, N. C., March 4th, 1854.

My Dear Sir:—Mr. Bryan had a letter from Col. Murchison yesterday, with the welcome intelligence that our river works have stood the late *heavy and long* freshet bravely and handsomely. This fact should secure confidence in this work, as a freshet so high and of such long duration is very unusual.—Its true character may be inferred from the fact that every bridge, as far as heard from, in the Counties of Chatham and Alamance, over Haw River (8 in number) has been swept off, with but one exception, and that one was a good deal wrenched and moved. The injury on Deep River, too, has been considerable.—We have thus far heard of the loss of a fine covered bridge at Cedar Falls Factory, and of the dam of the Columbia Factory—both in Randolph county; and of a fine new bridge at Hancock's Mills, in Moore.

If, amidst such wreck and destruction, our works stand firm, with hardly a nominal injury, who can doubt their security after we shall have spent another season in completing, strengthening and fortifying them?

We had a meeting of the Stockholders of the Haywood & Pittsboro' Plank Road Company yesterday, and located the route, which is to be put under contract immediately. The Court House in Pittsboro', and the Public Square in Haywood are to be the present termini. The distance by the route fixed on is a little over eleven miles, and the subscription list is now upwards of $16,000.

☞ In consequence of the resumption of travel on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, the steamer *Carolina*, Capt. COXETTER, will not leave for Wilmington this afternoon. Mr. J. W. CALDWELL, however, is no less entitled to the thanks of the community for his intention to have run the boat for the accommodation of the public.

We clip the above from the Charleston Courier of Wednesday last. It is a little surprising to see so intelligent a press as that of Charleston continually putting forth articles of an injurious nature to the interests of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, as have lately appeared in the press of that city. Yesterday our attention was called to a most scurrilous communication, in the Charleston Standard, we believe, denouncing and ridiculing our Hotels and Rail Roads in the most contemptible manner.—So filthy and false an article should never have been permitted to reach the public eye, especially through the columns of any paper pretending to the least mite of decency. We are free to admit that Wilmington is deficient in Hotel accommodations; but those we have are at least decent, and do not deserve the abuse that some *interested*, puny scribblers are disposed to heap upon them. The Charleston press have been incessant in laying all the blame of the late unavoidable delays in travelling, and the mails, to the Wilmington and Manchester Road—when they know, or should know, that there has been *no* delay whatever on this Road. The failures to connect did not happen on the *Manchester Road, in one instance*, that we have heard of—and we have kept pretty well posted up in this matter. The whole of the blame, if any, should be placed on the *South Carolina Road, where it belongs.* We dislike to see so much ill feeling evinced by our Charleston brethren. and have not heretofore noticed any of their remarks—hoping they would eventually become ashamed of their course and abandon it. We now merely allude to the matter with a view of correcting many of the false reports that have lately appeared in the Charleston prints.

Serious Rail Road Accident.

The passenger train which left Baltimore at 3 o'clock on Monday evening, for Philadelphia, when within three miles of York, Pa., met with a terrible accident. Whilst passing a steep embankment one of the rails turned, precipitating the baggage car and one of the passenger cars down the embankment.—Seven or eight of the passengers were seriously injured and others slightly.

Among those seriously injured is Dr. Wm. G. Madeira, of Pittsburg. Mrs. Bartholow, lady of Mr. Bartholow of the firm of Bartholow, Tiffany & Co., of Baltimore, is also injured, but not seriously.

A stove in the car upset, and two or three persons were burnt. The conductor of Adams & Co.'s baggage car was considerably bruised.

The escape of many was very narrow and providential. The train was in full motion at the time.

☞ The Southern Cultivator for March, has been received, it is an interesting number. This work deserves encouragement. Price $1 a year in advance. Published at Augusta, Georgia.

☞ The New York Mercantile Journal of the 2nd inst. quotes North Carolina six per cent bonds, to run till 1883, at 104 bid and $108 asked.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The Steamship Nashville (so says the Telegraphic reports) has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 15th, and Havre to the 14th of February. Flour has declined 1s.; Corn 2s. Cotton was firm, but no change in prices.

The Nashville left Cowes on the 16th ult., and got ashore off Egg Harbor. She passed through the English fleet, which is about sailing for the seat of war.

The steamer Washington arrived at Cowes on the 11th ult.

Immense preparations were making in England, equipping troops for the seat of war. The Government, it is stated, will charter all the Cunard steamers, many of the East India steamers, and also several sailing vessels, to convey troops and stores to the fleet in the Baltic.

The English fleet will consist of 36 vessels, chiefly ships of the line and screw frigates. They were to assemble off Downs on the 6th March, and would there be joined by the French fleet, designed for operations against Russia.

It is rumored that peaceful negotiations are going on at St. Petersburg.

At Paris on the 14th ult., funds were greatly depressed by the unfortunate advices from St. Petersburg.

Additional Foreign News.

We gather the following additional items by the Nashville, from our Northern exchanges:

The accounts from the East are mostly vague rumors.

The Paris Moniteur says that it is rumored the Czar peremptorily refused acceding to the note of the Emperor Napoleon, which has somewhat exasperated his highness

Austria still remained neutral, but would side with the Western powers, unless Nicholas made some concessions.

The Nashville passed off Portsmouth the British fleet about to sail for the seat of war.

The French squadron arrived at Algiers from Toulon, where it was to take on board the troops and return to meet the English squadron at Toulon. Both were then to proceed to the Mormora to protect the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

There had been considerable skirmishing near Kalafat, but no important battle. The recently reported engagement was a fabrication.

A fight lasting three hours took place near Altanitza, when the Turks were forced to retreat with considerable loss.

Trade in France was increasing.

Denmark had been ordered to increase her naval and land forces.

The steamer Niagara, when she arrived out, was taken to convey troops.

The ship Commonwealth, at London, from Baltimore, had experienced a severe hurricane, and was badly damaged.

The papers and circulars have no reliable quotations for flour, and simply mention a decline of 1s. on flour, which, it is thought, included a decline of two days. Wheat dull and declining. Indian Corn declined 2s.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

By the Steamships Alps at Boston, and the Atlantic at New York, we have European dates to the 22d ult. The Alps' dates are up to the 18th and the Atlantic's to the 22d.

The markets will be found under our commercial head.

[By the Steamer Alps.]

European Intelligence.

There has been no important change in the Eastern question.

The largest portion of the allied fleets have been ordered to remain in the Bosphorus.

No further operations have taken place on the Danube.

Omar Pacha had hanged two Greek spies.

Kalefat was garrisoned by 30,000 troops.

Gen. Aurep, who commanded the Russian forces at Citale, had been disgraced and sent to Caucasus.

The Br. steamer *Haidee*, with some Turks on board, went ashore near Sebastapool, and was seized by the Russians.

Russia is still endeavoring to impress on the soldiers the holy character of war, and tells them that they are on the way to rescue Christ's Sepulchre from the infidels.

The Patriach of Moscow had delivered an exciting address to the 6th Corps of the Russian Army, on their leaving for the Danube.

From Asia we learn that the Russians had again been repulsed, with the loss of 2,000 men.

The prince of Servia had arrived at Vienna. His object is supposed to be the negotiation for the temporary occupation of Servia by the Austrian troops.

The Br. barque *Bona Dea*, Capt. Koe, which cleared at Savannah on the 28th of December last, for Liverpool, with Cotton, Lumber and Oak Staves, has been picked up off the coast of Ireland, water logged. The crew were twelve days without food or water, and ten, including Capt. Koe, died of starvation. The remaining seven were landed at Swansea, and at the last accounts were doing well.

Troops are embarking at all the English ports.

The British contingent land force has been increased to 20,000 men.

Lord Ragland having refused the command, otherwise than of the Queen's guards, a regiment of cavalry were to have embarked from Southampton on the 22d ult., and six other regiments of cavalry were holding themselves in readiness.

Engineers, Sappers and Miners, Flying Artillery, and Field Batteries, were all in readiness for embarkation at various stations.

All the regiments in the Service were to be raised to a thousand men

All the Artillery men were to be armed with the Minnie Rifle.

The *Niagara* was to have embarked troops at Liverpool on the 22d, aud the *Cambria* at Kingstown, Ireland, on the 24th ult.

The war is becoming popular, and recruits are abundant, especially from Ireland.

The first detachment of the *Baltic* fleet had already arrived at Spithead.

In the House of Commons on the 16th ult., Mr. D'Israelli asked the Government if Louis Napoleon's letter to the Czar was authentic, to which Lord John Russell responded that it was, and that the British Government held themselves responsible for its sentiments.

In Paris there was a rumor that the Czar's response to the letter of Louis Napoleon had been received, and that it was of an unfavorable character.

Eighty thousand of the flower of the French army were ready to embark simultaneously with the British troops.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains an official notice of the annexation of Caledonia to France.

Austria is making great preparations for war—indeed her conduct excites suspicion as to her fidelity to the allied powers.

[By the Atlantic.]

European Intelligence.

The Atlantic got ashore at the Hook.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 20th ult.

No casualties had occurred to American shipping during the terrific gale at Liverpool on the 17th ult., reported by the Alps.

The Czar's response to Louis Napoleon arrived at Paris from St. Petersburg on the 18th ult., and in it Nicholas does not accept the proposals presented, for entering into arrangements, and the Moniteur says that its tenor leaves no chance for a pacific solution of the existing difficulties.

Ships are rapidly being fitted out at all the ports for the Baltic fleet.

French troops are embarking from Africa for Turkey.

There is nothing new from the Danube.

Omar Facha is strengthening Kalefat.

The camp at Shumla has been broken up.

The fortifications at Constantinople are progressing.

The health of the army and fleet is excellent.

6000 men in 24 ships left on the 7th ult., under the escort of 11 English war steamers.

An important debate occurred in the English Parliament on the question of the supplies for the Army and Navy, and on Turkish Affairs.

The Queen has issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation of arms and ammunition.

A dreadful explosion had occurred at the Colliery of Incheall near Wigan, Lancashire, by which one hundred men lost their lives.

The King of Naples is forming an Italian League.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—Three thousand troops embarked here to-day.

The Greek insurrection again had assumed a formidable aspect. Six thousand were in arms in Macedonia and Thessaly.

Telegraphic reports state that the Russians were bombarding Rutschuk.

An improbable rumor was current that the Russians had taken seven Turkish ships of war. This finds no believers.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed England in favor of the war.

The English funds were languid, and had declined. Consols closed at 90¾ a 90⅞ for account and 90⅞ a 91 for money.

It is reported that if Austria does not immediately declare herself unequivocally, France will send an army of 100,000 men to the Italian frontier, and the same force upon the Rhenish frontier.

The Gardner Trial—His Sudden Death.

The trial of Dr. Gardner, for frauds on the Government, terminated several days since. The Jury was out some time, being unable to agree. They, however, come to an agreement on Thursday night, by finding Dr. Gardner *guilty.* He immediately filed a bill of exceptions. The Court sentenced him to ten years hard labor in the Penitentiary. It is said the verdict of the Jury was unexpected to him, and he was deeply excited on hearing it pronounced.

Shortly after the verdict, the prisoner was seized with violent convulsions and died in a few hours afterwards.

We find the following particulars of his death given by the correspondent "M." of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 3d inst.:

It appears that this morning Gardner knew that the jury had stood ten opposed to him and two in favor of him; but their subsequent delay created high hopes in him of final and continued disagreement. He was cheerful, and having dressed himself neatly and handsomely, proceeded to the court room. The first emotion he has ever evinced during the trial was when the jury came into the guard room.—He then took a chair, drew up to the table, and took out of his pocket the letters which he destroyed.—He then wrote a letter, put it in his pocket, and commenced another, when he was suddenly seized with spasms and fell back, cutting the side of his head against the desk.

Gardner immediately called for water and then for brandy. There being none, he drew from his pocket a quarter dollar, and Dr. Birch sent a messenger for some. On the return of the messenger, Gardner reviving, refused the brandy. He then gave his brother the letters, and others the contents of his pockets. Shortly after convulsions commenced. Gardner and his brother wished no physician, because, as they stated, he was subject to convulsions. Several physicians came, however, and used every means for his relief, but without avail.

The jury of inquest examined several witnesses in the presence of the District Attorney and the counsel on both sides; but there was no evidence that he poisoned himself, as had been generally supposed.

The inquest adjourned until to-morrow morning, when a post mortem examination will be held. The public opinion is at this time very confident that he poisoned himself. Crowds surrounded the jail until dark, and there is considerable excitement on every hand.

His counsel's exceptions to the bill were contained in twenty-nine counts. The general opinion is that the Circuit Court would have granted a new trial.

☞ A post mortem examination of the body of Dr. Gardner was made by the Physicians, who announce that his death was caused by strychnine.—He protested his innocence in his dying moments.—The letter that he wrote a few moments before he took the poison, is in the hands of his brother, who cannot be found.

☞ The Nebraska Bill passed the Senate on the morning of the 4th inst., about 5 o'clock. The vote stood—for the bill 37; against it 14; not voting or absent 10. The following is the list of yeas, nays and absentees:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Thomson of N. J., Toucey, Weller, and Williams—37.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Houston, James Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade, and Walker—14.

Absent—Messrs. Allen, Bright, Clayton, Cooper, Everett, Mallory, Pearce, Toombs, Wright, and Phelps—10.

The steamship Empire City arrived at New York on the 5th inst., from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 22d February.

Secretary Marcy has instructed the American Mail Steamship Company not to pay a tax of ten per cent., imposed by the New Granda Government.—The United States will not permit the enforcement of the tax.

A large fire had occurred at Guayaquil. The loss is about one hundred thousand dollars.

The troubles between Peru and Bolivia continues, and matters look bad for Peru.

Later from Rio.

The barque Cora, from Rio, with dates to January 17th. has arrived at Baltimore, Coffee at Rio was dull, and slightly lower. Good firsts and superior are 4,600 a 4,800.

The Accident at New Orleans.

The True Delta of the 28th ult., received this morning, furnishes the following as to the cause of the falling of the Galleries of the Orleans Theatre on Sunday evening, the 26th February:—

"Both gallery and the upper tier of boxes were attached to the roof of the building by iron rods or bars, which, fastened in the beams above, decended in front of the boxes and formed connections with iron bars runnning out from the side-walls. There was from beneath not the slightest post or support of any description, and, as a matter of course when the fastnings of the bars deceending from the roof gave way, there was nothing to prevent the falling of the whole down to the lower tier of boxes. Luckily the bars from the side wall bent, rather than broke, and the woodwork slid off from them as from inclined plane into to the parquette, and by this means most of those in the lower dress circle were saved, though their position was most perilous."

There were but six persons killed, four whites and two blacks. Upwards of a hundred were more or less injured and some mortally. The Delta says "it is indeed strange that the loss of life was so limited." An inquest had been held over two of the victims, when the following verdict was returned:

"Come to their death by injuries received at the falling of the galleries of the Orleans Theatre, on the night of 26th inst., caused from the iron supending rods supporting said galleries being of inferior quality, and injudiciously formed and applied (attached) to the roof timbers. The jury are satisfied that no blame whatever is attached to the proprietor and managers of the Theatre, but in their opinion the parties, viz:—Messrs. Pellenne & Bro.—who had the iron contract ought not to have used such a bad quality of iron and careless workmanship. The jury are also satisfied that the superintendent, Mr. J. N. Depoully, has exhibited a negligence in not thoroughly examining the quality of materials and workmanship used."

Fire in New York.

A very destructive fire broke out in Spruce Street, on the morning of the 5th inst. Five buildings were burnt, among them J. H. Benedict's extensive printing establishment and paper warehouse, the printing office of the Independent News, office of Thompson's Bank Report, &c.

☞ The friends of the administration fired a salute at 12 M. on the 4th inst., in Boston Common, in honor of the passage of the Nebraska bill by the Senate.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—It will be observed that the morning train going North from this place, will leave at 6 A. M., on and after Saturday next. See advertisement in another column.

U. S. SENATOR.—On the 4th inst., George E. Pugh, Esq., was elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Ohio, for six years from the 4th of March, 1855. The Washington Union says that "this result is a most gratifying endorsement by the democracy of Ohio of the great principle of non-intervention asserted and enacted in the Nebraska bill."

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of a package of Buckwheat, from W. M. Sherwood & Co., with the *rising* ingredients mixed in with the flower. We have tested the article, and can assure the lovers of hot Buckwheat Cakes, that the "very article" can be had as above.

☞ The Fayetteville "North Carolinian" has entered its fifteenth volume, with an increased patronage of nearly 50 per cent, since the present Editor Robert K. Bryan, Esq., has had charge of it. We are pleased to note the steady increase in circulation of our State papers.

First Annual Report of the Wilmington, N. C., Seamen's Friend Society.

At the close of a season of signal prosperity, the King of Israel reviewed the dealings of God with him, and thus gave utterance to the feelings of his grateful heart—"*Thou crownest the year with thy goodness*"—so would the Trustees of the Wilmington Seamen's Friend Society recognise and record the divine goodness which has crowned the first year of their active operations The origin of the Society was but the little spring, bubbling up away in the mountains—so small that a single ox on a summer day might have drained it dry; but in its flow—for a while lost under ground, and there reappearing—other kindred streams have fallen in, and now it is a respectable brook, with the prospect of swelling to a river to make glad the City of our God.

To secure the objects of the Society, viz: the social and moral improvement of seamen, and their humane treatment, it was deemed fundamental to establish a good Sailor's Home—a Boarding House of good character, where they should be protected in their money and morals; where they should respect themselves and gain the respect of others; where the sick, the wrecked and destitute may be provided for, and where, with a divine blessing, their feet may be turned into the pathway of life. A commodious lot and house for this purpose have been purchased and partially occupied. Extensive repairs, needful to put the house in complete order, so that the stores underneath may furnish an annual rent towards its support, and rooms be fitted to accommodate at one time at least 100 men, have been commenced, and will be carried on to completion, as fast as the means can be obtained. A financial statement, both of the receipts and expenditures of the Society, is herewith submitted—shewing the receipts to have been $8,501 45, and the expenditures $7,956 80; leaving in the Treasury $544 65. Besides, there are good subscriptions payable on call to the amount of $3,250 74. It is estimated that $5,000 more will be indispensable to make the building what it should be, and $2,000 or more to furnish the rooms.

To the Ladies' Seamen's Friend Society, recently organized for this purpose, we look with entire confidence for their labors of love in the last named amount; and to the continued, indefatigable labors of our Agent, the Rev. W. J. Langdon, together with our own co-operation, to secure the former.

The substantial cordiality which he and the cause of seamen have everywhere received has greatly encouraged our hearts. Our present prevailing sentiment is that we are pledged to a work—not as a charity but as a debt long due to our brethren of the sea, which, with divine aid, must be carried on to completion. We earnestly covet both the honor and reward of co-operating with the American Seamen's Friend Society and all kindred institutions in gathering the harvest of the sea; and when the abundance of the sea shall have been converted, we hope to bear some humble part in the song which shall ascribe all the glory to God.

C. D. ELLIS, President.

Later from Havana—Seizure of the Steam Ship Black Warrior.

The United States Surveying steamer *Corwin*, Lieut. Commanding CRAVEN, arrived at Charleston on the morning of the 5th inst., with Havana dates of the 1st and Key West of the 2d. The Charleston Courier of the 6th inst. says that the *Corwin* brings information that the U. S. mail steam ship *Black Warrior*, Captain BULLOCH, from Mobile via Havana for New York, was taken possession of by the Spanish authorities of Cuba, on Tuesday, the 28th ult., under the following circumstances:

It has been the custom at Havana for some eighteen months, to allow steam ships which merely touched at that place, without having any freight to land, to hand in to the boarding officer of the Customs, a nominal manifest, and under this regulation, which had received the sanction of the authorities there, Capt. BULLOCH, of the *Black Warrior*, reported his ship in ballast, when boarded by the revenue officer. The official of the Customs, however, returned to the *Black Warrior* a second and third time during the day, on each occasion being informed that the ship was in ballast; but, at the third interview, Capt. BULLOCH suspecting that something more than usual was intended by those repeated visits, informed the officer that he had on board 900 bales cotton for New York, but nothing for Havana.

Capt. BULLOCH was then informed that the ship would be seized for an infraction of the revenue laws—Capt. BULLOCH immediately took the necessary steps to alter his manifest, the time allowed by law (12 hours) for any alterations in the manifest *not* having expired, but the authorities positively declined allowing him to do so, and proceeded to take possession of the ship, which Capt. BULLOCH refused to give up, until so large a force was sent down to the ship as to render resistance useless. Capt. BULLOCH, his officers and men had proceeded on board the U. S. steam ship *Fulton*, and the *Black Warrior* was being discharged by the Spaniards when the *Corwin* left. Some forty passengers were on board the *Black Warrior*, who were not allowed to quit the ship, their baggage being locked up by the authorities, and the servants having gone on board the *Fulton* they were put to very great inconvenience.

Shocking Murder.

CHARLESTON, March 1. Deputy Sheriff Robinson was shot at Columbia, Ga., yesterday, by a man named Wright. and died in half an hour. Wright is in jail.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27. Mexican dates of the 18th bring nothing of moment. Ex.President Herrera was dead.

Conviction of a Mail Robber.

NEW HAVEN, March 3. Rowland A. Smith, the mail robber arrested on Saturday, was arraigned before the United States Court to-day, and plead guilty. Judge Ingersoll sentenced him to 27 years confinement at hard labor in the State Prison.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

A new steam boiler, in the car factory of Fales & Gray, at Hartford, Conn., exploded on the 2d inst., destroying the blacksmith shop and engine room, and badly shattering the main building. Over 100 persons were in that part of the building. The explosion was terrific, wrenching the powerful machinery, breaking the timbers, and prostrating the walls and roof. The workmen were buried beneath the ruins. The citizens were quickly on the spot to rescue the sufferers, nine of whom were instantly killed, and seven have since died. Many others are badly injured, some of whom will die. The boiler was a new one of 50 horse power and built in the best manner. Over 300 persons were employed in the whole building, and those killed were chiefly employed in the blacksmith shop.

The *National Intelligencer* speaks by authority of the position of several senators who were absent when the vote on the Nebraska bill was taken, as follows:

"Considering the exhausting length of the sitting, the lateness of the hour at which the vote was taken, that the strength of the bill had been tested on the question of its engrossment, and the sense of almost all the members expressed on that vote or in their speeches, the Senate remained very full to the last. Several members were known to be absent from indisposition; among them Messrs. Everett, Tombs, and Bright. The first-named gentleman remained till half-past 3 o'clck, when ill-health compelled him to retire. Had he been present, he would, we are authorized to say, have voted against the bill; the two last named, it was stated on the floor, would have voted for it as would Mr. Pierce, of Maryland, we are requested to say, had he been present."

Why may a man, whose landlady torments him, be said to live without expense? Because he gets "bored" for nothing.

Steamer to Havana.

We publish the following report for the benefit of our readers. It would have afforded us much pleasure to have given it a place several days earlier, had the manuscript been handed in to us. We copy from the Herald of Saturday last:—

REPORT

Of Committee in relation to Steam communication between the Ports of Havana and Wilmington.

To the President and Members of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN:—The Committee to whom has been referred a letter from Capt. Owen Burns, addressed to your body, in relation to the establishment of Steam communication between the ports of Havana and Wilmington, respectfully report:

That from all the information obtained, they have no hesitation in recommending the project to the favorable consideration of your body; and should you approve, would urge the co-operation of our people in consummating the object proposed.

A Steam communication with the Island of Cuba would be of great advantage to our merchants, as it would open a vast field of enterprise; and one with which but few of them are yet acquainted. To our Rice planters, who have just cause to complain of the want of a rumunerative market, it would open a new outlet, and offer a permanent and certain mart for the sale of Rice. The Farmer, in this section of North Carolina, whose products of Grain, Flour, Bacon, Lard, and other articles of the farm, are fast becoming much too great for home consumption, and which, in many cases, will not pay by transfer to other home markets, is no less interested; and the project commends itself to him with equal, if not greater force. The interests of the Miner, Manufacturer and Capitalist—are all equally involved. So are those of our citizens, and we deem it incumbent upon them to foster the proposed undertaking, and do all in their power to insure for it a successful issue.

If our Rail Road and water communication, now leading to the interior of the State, and offering but limited means for the development of our resources, bring to this market more products than are required to supply the demand at home, and to fill the present channels for export to repletion, what may be expected when our river improvements are complete—when our Steamboats, Railroads and Plank-roads shall intersect every portion of the State—but, more particularly, when the Central Railroad shall have taken its giant strides through the State of Tennessee, and rests on the banks of the Mississippi? Our people have already, in a measure, anticipated the great results which promise to flow from these sources; and by the beaver-like manner in which they have worked for the improvement of our outlet to the ocean, have caused the Senate of the United States to pause in admiration of such indomitable perseverance; and, to second the exertions of our citizens for the perfection of such a great and important work, that august body has extended a helping hand—the arm of which, we trust, will be strengthened by the House of Representatives, and made effectual by Executive favor.

North Carolina has yet but little credit for her ability to supply the wants of a large portion of the world with provisions, and to fill its work shops with valuable vegetable and mineral productions, ready for the hands of the chemist, manufacturer and artizan. Her resources are yet but slightly develope l; but while it is deemed the duty of her sons to nurture every plan calculated to exhibit her means, it is equally incumbent upon them to assist in every enterprise which may have a tendency to open markets for the disposal and consumption of her products.

Our State is now paying immense tribute to northern ports for the privilege of shipping her produce through them to various parts of the world; and it behooves us, at the present day, to look well into this matter; and see if we cannot, by a *direct trade*, retain for our own benefit the large amount which is now drained from us by those who have so little immediate interest in our welfare.

Independent of a little direct commercial reciprocity with England, our port has some trade, mostly in lumber, with the W. I. Islands; and for which we receive valuable returns—but these promise soon to be inadequate to our demands; and some of them are so already. These facts shew that the time has arrived when not only the people of Wilmington, but all who are dependent on her for a market or an outlet for their productions, should take a deep interest in the extension of her commerce; and with such immense resources to supply foreign demands:—with a market already open for the consumption of more foreign merchandise of some kinds than we have facilities directly to obtain—and with the prospect of a rapid increase of home supply and demand, it is apparent that the interests of all are to be benefitted by extending aid to the establishment of Steam communication between the ports of Havana and Wilmington. Such an attempt—the first ever made from North Carolina—may fail; but your committee are of opinion, that it will not; but, on the contrary, prove of great advantage to the interests of the State and to all who may aid in the enterprise.

In what follows it is proposed to introduce a statement of some facts which are deemed worthy of serious consideration; but may be found to apply with much stronger force to those who will view the undertaking in no other than a remunerative point of view. While doing so, should our sister city of Charleston be referred to, your committee disclaim any intentional disparagement to her interests; while, at the same time, should any comparison incline to the favor of Wilmington, they claim for it no more weight than that to which it is entitled by self-evident truth.

The question may be very readily and justly asked upon what grounds your committee propose to show, independent of any commercial advantages, a line of Steamers to Havana is to be made profitable to Stockholders? We answer that the Steamer now running between Havana and Charleston, pays 20 per cent. while all her fuel has to be brought from the North, at a great expense for that indispensable article. Charleston has no coal fields within her immediate reach, while we have them in inexhaustible profusion—the quality of which is inferior to none in the world—and from whence supplies can be had, delivered here, for about one-half the price now paid for the article in Charleston. Independent of so great a saving in this item of expenditure, a Steamer to this port would have the advantages of fresh water, which are very important to all vessels, (especially Steamers,) plying to warm latitudes. A change from salt to fresh water, as is well known, has a highly beneficial effect on the bottoms of vessels, in preventing their becoming foul; and when the latter is used for generating steam, there is less incrustation, and consequently, greater durability. With these important points in our favor, if the Steamer to Charleston pays 20 per cent. your committee are of opinion that one from Wilmington would pay at least 30 per cent.

Compared with any line North of us, (say from New York,) ours would be the more direct, and quicker, and cheaper; which facts would be appreciated for Mail transportation and travel. It would, also, be less tempestuous and dangerous, as we are South of all the prominent Capes on the Coast, except that of Florida; and in the item of insurance the charge should be proportionably less. Passengers to or from the Northern States would give a preference to this route, for the reason, that there would be a saving of at least eighteen hours in time and $10 in traveling expenses, in our favor, between the lines from Charleston and this point. The difference in the sea route from Havana to Charleston is 60 miles in their favor; but, on the other hand, there are 250 miles of Railroad avoided by this route, while the passage by sea is only 60 miles farther, as before stated; the distance from Wilmington to Havana, via Key West, being 750 miles; while from Charleston it is 690 miles.

However much such a communication as is proposed, may be calculated to promote the interests of the people of Wilmington, your committee are of opinion that the line of travel leading from this place to the North would be greatly benefitted by an increase of passengers, and would therefore suggest to their directors and stockholders its favorable consideration.

Your committee do not feel authorized to recommend any definite step for the Chamber of Commerce to takein committing its members to assist in this undertaking, but would recommend that some gentlemen be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining what amount of money can be raised by our citizens for the proposed object.

It is estimated that a suitable Steamer will cost about $150,000—1,000 tons measurement—400 tons capacity for freight—drawing 10 feet water—with sufficient steam power to make her average two trips per month.

Based upon these views, your committee would recommend for consideration, the following resolutions:

1st. The Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, being satisfied of the many advantages to accrue from a line of Steamers between the ports of Havana and Wilmington, recommend the project to the serious consideration of our people. They desire, also, that the people of Havana and adjacent W. I. Islands, should be awakened to an interest in the proposed line; and that the directors and stockholders on the routes of travel now existing between this point and the Northern States, should also give it their support. They desire, also, that the attention of capitalist abroad should be arrested in its favor, feeling confident that it promises a handsome and certain return for any investment that may be made to effect its completion.

2d. That from this Chamber a committee of three be appointed by the President to act in concert with two others, citizens of Wilmington, but not members of this body, and by them selected, to ascertain, without delay, what amount of Stock will be taken in furtherance of this object.

3d. As Capt. Owen Burns is about visiting the North, and has politely tendered to this Chamber his gratuitous services in obtaining information relative to the cost, &c., of a suitable Steamer, that he be furnished with a copy of this report, with a request that he will communicate the result of his investigations and enquiries to the committee alluded to in the previous article; and that they report at the next regular meeting of this Chamber.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Messrs. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., O. G. Parsley and W. W. Pierce, were appointed on the part of the Chamber.

A NEW BOAT.—We saw on Tuesday a number of workmen busily engaged on a new steamer now on the stocks at the Brothers' Company's wharf near the Clarendon Bridge. The keel was laid three weeks ago, and already her sides are planked half way up. She will be ready for service probably in six or eight weeks. Her length 125 feet, breadth 17 feet, will draw 2 feet water. Her engine will be 100 horse power, and from her beautiful model it is expected that she will be a fast boat. It is intended to fit up a cabin 80 feet long on deck. The Brothers' Company have purchased another boat for their line, which they expect very soon to take a place on the river.—[*Fayetteville Observer.*

PRINTER TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Major Nicholson, the new proprietor of the Washington Union, has been elected printer to the House of Representatives, to succeed the late Gen. Armstrong. He received 122 votes, to 48 for Mr. Gales, of the Intelligencer, the next highest. The whole number of votes cast was 203, and it required exactly the number received by Mr. Nicholson to effect a choice.

TO REMOVE MARKS FROM TABLES.—Hot dishes sometimes leave whitish marks on varnished tables, when set, as they should not be, carelessly upon them. To remove it, pour some lamp oil on the spot and rub it hard with a soft cloth. Then pour on a little spirits, and rub it dry with another cloth, and the white mark will disappear, leaving the table bright as before.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

At a meeting of the Members of the Bar in attendance on the Superior Court of Moore, held in the Court House in Carthage on the 22d ult., for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of ROBERT STRANGE, Esq., deceased, their friend and professional brother, the following proceedings were had:—

The meeting was organized by calling Alexander Little, Esq. to the Chair, and the appointment of John Winslow, Esq as Secretary—

On motion, John D. Toomer, George C. Mendenhall and Samuel J. Person, Esqs., were appointed a Committee to report resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting.

The Commmittee after retiring for a few minutes returned and reported the following resolutions, which, after addresses from Messrs. Toomer and Mendenhall were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God to remove from among the living, our distinguished fellow-citizen and professional brother, ROBERT STRANGE; be it therefore resolved,

1. That by this melancholy visitation the Country has been deprived of an eminently useful and able citizen, the profession of a talented and learned lawyer, Society of an accomplished christian gentleman, his friends of one whose attachments were deep and lasting, and his family of the fondest husband and father.

2. That his death has filled our hearts with deep sorrow and left a vacancy in our body which cannot be filled.

3. That we condole most sincerely with his greatly afflicted family, and truly sympathise with them in their sad bereavement.

4. That as a token of respect and regard for the memory of our departed brother and friend, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of three months.

5. That his Honor Judge Saunders be requested to cause these proceedings to be spread upon the records of the Court, and that a copy of them be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

On motion of John H. Haughton, Esq., Samuel J. Person, Esq., was appointed to present the foregoing resolution and the proceedings of this meeting to his Honor, Judge Saunders, with a respectful request that he would order the same to be spread upon the Minutes of this Court.

On motion of John D. Toomer, Esq., the Chairman of this meeting was requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the family of the deceased.

On motion of Walter A. Huske, Esq., the Editors of the newspapers in the town of Fayetteville are respectfully requested to publish the proceedings, and the Editors of the different papers throughout the State to copy the same.

On mution, the meeting adjourned.

ALEXANDER LITTLE, Chm'n.

JOHN WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

On the meeting of the Court, next day, Mr. Person rose and said:

May it please your Honor: There is a sadness in our hearts and a vacant place in our circle. We look around and one familar face is not seen,—one accustomed place is unfilled. Our friend and brother is not here. Judge Strange is no more. With sorrowing hearts the members of the Bar met on yesterday to pay a tribute to his memory, and I have been charged with the duty of requesting that your Honor will cause their proceedings to be entered upon the Minutes of this Court. It is true that they can not increase his fame, or add to the many excellences of his character; but they will serve to convey some idea of our high appreciation of him while living, and our heart-felt sorrow at his death. They set forth no cold formalities, but breathe the affectionate remembrance of saddened friends—of those who were drawn to him by the purity of his character and the noble generosity of his nature. Of the public character of our lamented friend it is unnecessary to speak. Among the records of the National Senate, in the Legislative and Judicial histories of our own State in his forensic efforts and literary productions are to be found the very highest evidences of his distinguished ability and great public worth. These belong to the country in common with his fame. But I should be unfaithful to my own heart if I failed to speak of his private and social virtues,—of the features of beauty in his character, which may not have been always seen by the world, but which in the sun-light of friendly intercourse stood out in beautiful perfection of those gushing impulses of his nature which won the confidence and captivated the hearts of his associates.

No man was more generous and confiding. To his friends his heart was as open as Summer and unwavering as the Poles. His delicate sense of honor was offended by the slightest touch, and while he scrupulously guarded his own feelings, none were more ready to make reparation for injury, or did it with more graceful magnanimity. Altogether he was one of those men who lend a charm to society, whose friendships are warm and glowing, and whose sympathetic natures, attracting others like themselves, cause the heart to rejoice in knowing that men may in truth be brethren. As friends we mourn his loss To us it is a great sorrow, but how immeasureably greater must be the bereavement of those to whom he was the best and fondest husband and father—those who cherished in the greatest depths of his heart and upon whom he lavished the riches of his affections! It is a high and holy office of friendship to sympathise with friends in affliction, and a melancholy pleasure to feel that we are not unmindful of its demands. We may partake of their great sorrow and share in the consolations of their faith and hopes. We may go back to the sick chamber and though the body perished there is that there which makes us feel that the spirit is strong to conquer death, pure to meet God. Let us mingle our grief with theirs, our prayers with theirs and with them in heart let us bedew his grave with our tears.

Judge Saunders said, he very sincerely united with the gentlemen of the bar in this tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased brother. For more than thirty years Judge Strange had been connected with the profession of the law, and during this long period he had so conducted himself as not to have left a single stain on his high moral or professional character. When such a man descends to his grave his name commands the respect, his fate the sympathy, of the whole community, and his example excites the emulation of all such as seek that fame which virtuous actions alone can confer. Although the deceased had reached near three-score years, he had before him every prospect of still further success in his profession, with every enjoyment of domestic happiness. But it has pleased the Almighty to close his earthly career, and he adds to the melancholy list of the many bright names who have gone before him in the last few years, who had mingled in the active pursuit of this world's honors. "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

Let the proceedings be entered on the Journal of the Court.

Operations of the U. S. Mint.

We learn from the United States Mint that the deposits of gold there during the month of February just closed, were $2,514,000. The deposits for the year, thus far compared with those of last year, as follows:

	1853.	185[4].
January,	$4,962,962	[illegible]
February,	3,584,523	[illegible]
Total in two months	$8,511,385	[illegible]

The falling off from last year, owing to the severity of the rainy season in California, is quite large, but it will probably be made up in future supplies. The following is a detailed statement of the deposits and coinage of the Mint for February:

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.

From California,	[illegible]
From other sources,	[illegible]
Total deposits in February,	[illegible]
do. do. in January,	[illegible]
Silver bullion deposited,	[illegible]

COINAGE.

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold.		
Double Eagles,	154,297	[illegible]
Silver.		
Half dollars,	274,000	[illegible]
Quarter dollars,	1,240,000	[illegible]
Dimes,	130,000	[illegible]
Total,	1,644,000	[illegible]
Copper—Cents,		[illegible]

TOTAL COINAGE.

Gold	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]
Copper	[illegible]
Total	$3,547,[illegible]

Although the receipts of gold this year are small when compared with those of the same period last year they are still far in excess of the exports of species. The whole export of specie since January 1st, has not been more than three millions, while the receipts of gold dust have been nearly seven millions.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Since the new divorce bill has gone into operation in Ohio, marriages are placed under the head of limited partnerships.

Every Judge in the State of Tennessee is a Son of Temperance.

From the Charleston Evening News.

Cotton Seed Oil.

The February number of DeBow's Review contains, under the agricultural head, a notice of an article on *Cotton Seed Oil*, which originally appeared in the New Orleans Delta, from the pen of Dr. Edward Jenner Coxe of that city. We copy it, as very useful to agriculturists, making a few corrections which our practical experience in the cotton culture enables us to do:

"The superiority of cotton-seed oil, for various purposes, is well known; and a silver medal was awarded to Mr. Wilbur last October, at the annual exhibition of the American Institute, held at New York, for a specimen of the oil which he exhibited.—It is known to all, that the cotton seed of the entire cotton crop, is annually thrown away, as useless.—Dr. Coxe shows conclusively, that, in so doing, the planters throw away what they might make worth to themselves more than $38,000,000, by manufacturing from the seed, oil, soap, &c.

"The conclusive proof of this assertion," says Dr Coxe, "will be found in the following statement, furnished by Mr. Woodall, which corresponds with those made by Mr. W. P. Converse and myself:

The Cotton crop of the United States,.....3,000,000 bales.
At an average weight, per bale, of 400 lbs., will yield of Ginned Cotton,.....1,200,000,000 lbs.
To each pound of Cotton, there are of seed 3 lbs., giving*.....3,600,000,000 "
Retained for planting purposes, one half, making,.....1,800,000,000 "
Leaving for manufacturing purposes,..1,800,000,000 "

"Now, 100 lbs. of cotton seed will produce 2 gallons of oil, 48 lbs. of oil-cake, and 6¼ lbs. of soap-stock: which last, with additional* ingredients, of small value pecuniarily, will make 20 lbs. of soap. Consequently, 1,800,000,000 lbs., of cotton seed will yield 36,000,000 gallons of oil, 864,000,000 lbs. of oil-cake, 106,000,000 lbs. of soap stock; which, at the lowest estimate, will produce

36,000,000 gallons oil at 75 cents.....$27,000,000
864,000,000 lbs. oil-cake at 1c.....8,640,000
106,000,000 lbs soap stock at 3 cents.....3,180,000

Total estimated value.....$38,820,000

$38,000,000; or supposed that one-third be deducted to satisfy skeptics, the gross amount of $25,-000,000 is by far too great a loss to the community not to demand some efforts to reclaim it.'

"These results of Dr. Coxe, if they can be relied on, are truly astonishing. Of course, every thing depends upon the correctness of his data. That oil can be manufactured from cotton seed in large quantities, there can be no doubt; and that the oil is of great value, we are equally certain. The only question to be tested is, whether the cost of manufacture will be sufficiently low to place the oil in fair competition with other oils. We hope that the experiment will be tried, for the purpose of settling the question—a queston which involves millions of dollars:—

"For many important facts regarding the manufacture and value of cotton seed oil, Dr. Coxe acknowledges himself indebted to Mr. Livingston, a respectable citizen of New Orleans. The oil, says Dr. Coxe, would sell in any quantity in New York, at $1 25 per gallon. It is now selling in New Orleans at $1 by the barrel, In reference to the uses of this oil, Dr. Coxe observes:

"'In reference to the soap made from cotton oil, it is, in all respects, equal to any, whether imported or of domestic production. It makes a good lather, softens the skin, is good to shave with; and with time and practical experience, this soap will not, nor does it now, suffer by comparison with the best of Guerlain, Low, or others of note.

"'As regards the oil, for dietetic or medicinal purposes, few could detect, if unapprised of its source, which I have practically proved, the least difference between it and the far-famed olive of Italy, Eaten with salad or rice, it has, to all intents and purposes, the same flavor and taste as are given by the best productions of Plaignol, Avigdor or Sue.'"

*Here are two mistakes: 1st. To each pound of cotton 2½ lbs. of seed *is a full average*, making, therefore, 3,000,000,-000 lbs. 2d. The entire quantity of cotton seed is used for planting or *manures*, and is not, as said, thrown away by the planters annually, as useless. If, however, the proposed manufactures from it exceed in value its use as a manure, then that value should be obtained.

Useful Knowledge.

Among the common things to the teaching of which public attention is now so strongly directed, it is to be hoped that the art of cookery—one of the commonest, and yet, apparently, one of the most difficult and neglected of all—will not be forgotten. The instruction of the female pesantry in this useful art would be as advantageous to themselves when settled on their own hearths as to the families of the middle classes, in which before marriage they officiate as domestic servants. Emigration and abundance of employment have given to the servants at home the upperhand as completely as if they were in Australia. On all sides we hear complaints of the difficulty of finding, and of retaining when found, a cook who can roast a leg of mutton, and make batter-pudding or pea-soup. In point of fact, we have heard of ladies who have it in serious contemplation to dispense with servants altogether, as the least troublesome alternative. Without wishing matters carried quite so far, we are convinced that many of our fair friends would lose nothing, either in point of respectability or happiness, while they could add at least one-third to the effective incomes of their husbands, if they were to spend a little more time in their kitchens, superintending the preparation of the family dinner, instead of contenting themselves with ordering it—if, indeed, they condescend to do even that.

Some 40 years back ladies were driven to shoemaking as a fashionable way of killing time. Why not try a little cooking? Thanks to the modern stoves, with their nicely arranged skillets and stew pans, which science and mechanical skill have substituted for the blazing kitchen hearth of other days, young ladies of the 19th century, just passing its prime, may cook without soiling their fingers or injuring their complexion. Were it not so, we would not recommend them to cook. We would rather live on bread and cheese all the days of our lives. It will be said, perhaps, that our notions with regard to female education and employment are too antiquated—that in these matters, as in everything else, a new era has dawned, and the solid course of instruction now given in colleges for ladies will be triumphantly appealed to. Ladies, however, who possess these solid acquirements—who, like Lady Jane Grey, prefer Plato to a pic-nic—will be least likely to neglect the economy of the kitchen. They will thoroughly understand the dignity of the employment, and call to mind all the poetry of cooking. To say nothing of the dinner which Milton describes Eve as preparing, when "on hospitable thoughts intent," there are the Homeric banquets, at which kings literally "killed their own meat," and at which queens and princesses turned the spit for the roasting, or drew the water and chopped wood for the boiling.

Cooking is classical, and no lady will disdain to take part in it who has read of these feasts in the original Greek. Let it be observed that it is the middle and working classes on whom we wish to urge the importance of the study. An earl's daughter can afford to be so ignorant of common things as not to be able to recognise chickens in a poultry-yard, because they do not run about with a liver under one wing and a gizzard under the other, though our modern poultry shows, it must be confessed, will tend much to dissipate this error. A knowledge, however, of the art of cooking is of more importance to the wives of the laboring population than to those of the middle classes, because it is the art, when properly cultivated, of making a little go a great way. A French army can subsist in a country where an English one would starve, and chiefly for this reason,—that the French soldier can cook.—*Marklane Express.*

Aunt Fanny's Creed About Children.—I believe in great round apples and big slices of good plain gingerbread for children.

I believe in making their clothes loose enough to enable them to eat it all, and jump round in when they get through.

I believe in not giving away their little property, such as dolls, kites, balls, hoops, and the like, without their leave.

I believe in not promising them a ride, and then forgetting all about it.

I believe in not teasing them for amusement, and then punishing them for being "troublesome."

I believe in not allowing Bridget and Betty to box their ears because the pot boils over, or because their beax didn't come the evening before.

I believe in sending them to school where there are backs to the benches, and where the school-ma'am has had at least one offer.

I believe no house can be properly furnished without at least a dozen children in it.

I believe little children to be all that is left us to Paradise; and that any housekeeper harboring a person who don't like them, had better count up her silver without loss of time!

Breadstuffs at the West.—The whole West appears to be teeming with corn, wheat and flour.—We quote the Peoria Press of the 19th:

In Peoria not only every warehouse and store room is full of grain and flour, but every cellar in which it is safe to put grain, is also occupied. Several large warehouses are now being erected for that purpose, one of which is over 200 feet long, and 50 feet wide. We know of one dealer who has over two hundred thousand bushels of grain now in store, and three that have over one hundred thousand bushels each. There is at present in Peoria near one million bushels of grain awaiting the opening of the river and canal for the Eastern market.

The Chicago Tribune of 23d also says:

The warehouses along our river are now full of grain, and several operators have been compelled to withdraw from the market, in consequence of failing to obtain storage room. It is hardly probable that any of the fleet now in port will leave for the lower lakes for six weeks hence, and as it may be a matter of interest to know what number of vessels are in port, and what amount of grain they can take, we find the whole number of vessels, brigs, barques, propellers and schooners to be sixty four. Fifty-seven of which may load with grain, and can carry from 2,500 to 16,000 bushels, or the total of 646,900 bushels.—The seven propellers in port may probably load with provisions

Editors, and what is expected of them without Charge.—There is many a journalist now languishing in poverty, while dozens to whose success in life he gave the first impulse, roll by him in their carriages, and have forgotten his very existence.—There is no country save ours, in the world, where journalists are expected to do so much work for the special benefit of others without recompense. Generally out of this country, editors are inaccessible, if not anonymous; they may let you know what they think but not who thinks it. You cannot walk into an editor's room in London or Paris, and ask him to devote his time and his columns to your own advancement or profit. Here this is done every day, even by utter strangers.

Half an editor's time—sometimes his whole day, throwing over his proper work into the night—is given up to receiving the calls, listening to the stories, and obeying the requests of one good-natured friend after another, who drops in to try his chance of getting ten times as valuable an advertisement out of him for nothing, as he would be likely to get out of the publisher by regular paying. If he falls, he loses nothing, for he has plenty of brass left—if he succeeds, he has used his time to decided advantage. And thus is civility abused—thus is good feeling imposed upon.

Many an editor receives several letters in a day requesting him to do this or that to documents for the benefit of utter strangers or mere acquaintances, who have no shadow of claim to tax him.

N. Y. Tribune.

Characteristic.—The London correspondent of the Boston Post has the following real good one:

"Whatever may be said of other of our foreign embassies—and I know of nothing disparaging to their position—it is certain that we were never better (in every best sense of the word) represented in the chief, secretary and attache, at the court of St. James, than at the present time. To say nothing of the dignified and independent course of Mr. Buchanan, which inspires universal respect, nor of the regret expressed at the temporary absence of Col. Lawrence from a position which he always fills with great acceptance to all Americans abroad, Mr. Sickles, the Secretary of the embassy, is achieving for himself a reputation, not only as a man of rare ability and fine acquirements, but as a through gentleman, highly honorable to himself and his country.—An anecdote is told of him in the upper circles with a good deal of gusto. He was standing in a public saloon with an unlighted cigar in his hand, when two Englishmen passed by him smoking. Addressing one of them, he courteously asked for a light. "Yonder is a light," replied the person addressed, pointing to a burning lamp. "Yes," was the reply of Mr. Sickles, "I *see yonder* is a light, and I *thought here* was a gentleman." John Bull like, the insult was pocketed without a remark.

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.—We are authorized to announce ALEX. E. MOTT, of Wilmington, as a Candidate for the office of Inspector of Timber and Lumber, at the ensuing Election, in which he most respectfully solicits your suffrage.
March 7th, '54. 154—5td-1tw.

We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE McDUFFIE, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Timber and Lumber Inspector, at the ensuing election
March 9, 1854. 156-5t—27-1t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of warning all persons against trespassing in any manner upon the lands belonging to C. D. N. Foy, situated in Onslow county, N. C., as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
March 10, 1854.—27-6t JERE. NIXON, Guardian.

50 BOXES assorted Tobacco, which will be sold at factory prices, for cash by C. DuPRE & CO.
March 3, '54. 150-

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Lands in Duplin county for sale, six miles east of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, immediately on the road leading from Fayetteville to New-Berne, two miles from Kenansville, and within one mile of one of the best schools in the State.

The tract contains two hundred and sixty-five acres, about one fourth of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling and necessary out-houses. It is a healthy situation.

Terms easy. For particulars, apply to J. B. Kelley, Esq., at Kenansville, or to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.
March 10—27-tf DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

ATLANTIC RAILING WORKS and FOUNDRY

MANUFACTURE THE WELL KNOWN

"COMPOSITE IRON RAILING,"

WHICH is so called because composed of Wrought and Cast Iron, connected without rivets or joints, the ornaments and connections being melted around the Wrought Iron in Metallic Moulds, making each pannel, as it were, one solid piece, and avoiding all crevices where rust generally commences. It may be made light like WIRE RAILING, or heavy like CAST IRON RAILING. This Railing is unequalled for Cheapness, Strength and Durability, and is peculiarly adapted to CEMETERY LOTS, because it never needs repairs.

Also, *a new style* of Farm Fence, at $5 00 per 16 feet, easily transported and set, and very much liked.

Also, all kinds of Wrought and Cast Iron Fences, Verandahs, Balconies, &c. Machinery and other Castings to order.

Designs and further information, sent to any address, post free, by GEORGE FOSTER, Agent,
398 Brodway, corner of Walker St.,
March 10, 1854.—27-3m New York.

CHARMING BOOKS.—"Heaven, or the Sainted Dead." Ninth Edition.
"The Heavenly Recognition," or will we know our friends in Heaven. Sixth Edition.
"The Heavenly Home," or the employments and enjoyments of the Saints in Heaven.
Reading the above books will be pleasurable and profitable. We can recommend them to our friends. For sale by
March 6. J. T. MUNDS.

THE PARTISAN'S OATH—Or a Trooper's Revenge, by Robt. F. Greeley, author of "Prarie Wolf," "Old Crow" &c. Just published and for sale at
March 4th. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

STEAM SAW-MILL, TURPENTINE STILL, &C.
TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Daniel W. Rogers, on the 29th day of November, 1853, for certain purposes therein mentioned, which Deed is duly registered in Book BB, ps. 677, 678 679 of the Records of Deeds in the Register's Office of Robeson county, N. C., I shall, on Monday the 27th day of March, inst., (being the first day of the next Superior Court of Robeson county,) expose to public sale, for Cash or Notes negotiable at Bank, before the Door of the Court House in the Town of Lumberton, four hundred and twenty-eight and one-third Acres of Land, on which is situated immediately on Lumber River at the Town of Lumberton a Steam Saw-Mill, now in successful operation and which has been run but a few months; sixteen Mules; three Timber Wagons; two Road Wagons,—with full sets of Gear; and one Copper Turpentine Still containing Eighteen barrels, together with all the fixtures necessary for running the same.

Also, at the same time and place, will be hired out until the 1st day of January next, about twenty-five slaves who have been engaged in the Turpentine and Saw-Mill business.

Will also be sold, from 800 to 1200 barrels of Common Rosin; a large lot of Rosin lying on the Cape Fear River above Fayetteville; a lot of Spirits of Turpentine; an unexpired lease in a large number of Turpentine Boxes: Corn; Fodder; Staves, dressed and undressed; Cooper's tools, &c.
ROBERT S. FRENCH, Trustee.
Lumberton, March 8, 1854. 155-3t-w27ts

NOTICE—$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers in February last, three negro men, viz: AARON, GRANVILLE and ARNOLD. Aaron and Granville are both tall and likely, and were hired of Matt. Ransom, Esq., of Warrenton, N. C. Arnold is rather low, and light complected, and had a small patch of whiskers when he left. He was hired of Miss A. C. Bynum, of Edgecombe county, N. C. We have no doubt but the said negroes are trying to make their way back. We will pay the above reward of thirty dollars for them all, delivered to us or confined in any Jail, so that we can get them again; or ten dollars for either one of them. WM. K. & JAS. S. LANE.
Lenud's Ferry, S. C., March 10, 1854 27-2m

JUST RECEIVED—
50 Bags Coffee;
10 Bbls. A. Coffee-Sugar;
2 Hhds. N. O. do.;
2 do. Clarified do. For sale by
March 4th, 1854] W. H. McKOY.

BOOK BINDERY.

WE shall have a BOOK BINDERY in operation, in connection with our Printing Establishment, about the 15th of March, or sooner, if possible. Persons having work in the above line will please give us a call.
Feb. 28th, 1854. FULTON & PRICE.

BALDNESS CAN BE CURED.—Mr. P. M. Marks, of this city, can testify to this, he having a fine crop of young hair on his head, where a month ago it was as bald as the palm of your hand. There is no mistake about this. Emerson's Hair Restorative did the work.—Burlington Iowa Gazette, Dec. 2, 1853.
Sold by Wm. H. LIPPITT, Wholesale Agent for Wilmington and surrounding county.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—Hope for All!—Have you Cough?
USE HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.
Have you Bronchitis?
USE HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.
Have you Asthma?
USE HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.
Have you Consumption?
USE HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.
Have you Whooping-Cough?
USE HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.
Have you Dyspepsy, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, any Loss of Power, any Disarrangement of the system? We point you to the thousands who have used the GREAT INVIGORATOR.
In proof of what we say above, we refer you to HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, and its effects.
The Wife of T. W. Yeakle, Grocer, 76 Pearl street, cured of Rheumatism of 8 years' standing: all other remedies failed.
Wm. M. Oldham, (late of the Custom House,) dwelling 126 Pine st., of Dyspepsia, great debility, permanently cured.
W. A Schaeffer, Esq., one of the oldest Magistrates and most highly respectable citizens, cured of great weakness and restored to robust health.
Jarret Blummer, 153 E. Baltimore st., suffered intensely six years with hip disease and mercurial Rheumatism: cured after all other remedies failed.
Space will not permit to name hundreds of others, as Geo. W. Goodrich, Capt. Thos. Canot, Robert Gault, James Smyth, cured of Rheumatism.
John Pervail, S. A. Griffin, John Luke, Rev. V. Eskridge, U. S. Navy, and thousands of others cured of Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Cough, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, St. Vitus' Dance, &c. We refer to our own citizens. Call on them.
DR. HAMPTON, the author of this great Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, is in his 80th year, in good health, so that it will be seen it is not an article got up to impose on the public.
Call and get pamphlets gratis. See cures.

MARRIED,

In Baltimore on the 2d inst., by Rev. Mr. Parsons, John Cumings, to Ellen E. Gorman.

In Sampson county, on the 2d day of March, by J. S. Parish, Esq, Michael N. Merritt to Miss Ann R. McLoud, all of said county.

DIED,

On Monday evening, the 27th ult., Mrs. Susan Quinn, of Duplin county, wife of Jesse Quinn. She leaves a husband, eight children, twelve grand-children and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss. [Com.]

In Duplin county, on Monday morning, the 27th Feb, at the residence of James Summerlins, Mrs. Lucretia Hardison, at the advanced age of 92 years one month and ten days; think of her, kind reader. Death has never stricken one more glorious and genuine in her nature, and more full of all those amiable and estimable qualities that serve to cheer and strengthen the daily intercourse of life; none knew her that loved her not. She was the widow of Jas. Hardison, a Revolutionary soldier. She was left a widow with four small children to depend on her exertions alone for support. She leaves two children, twenty six grand children, 109 great grand children, and two great great grand children, to mourn her loss. She was a widow 61 years, and a consistent member of the Baptist Church for the last 46 years. She has borne her illness signally calculated to try the fortitude and patience, and with calmness and resignation to the will of God. Her death was one falling into a gentle sleep She was called unto her father, having the testimonies of a good conscience in communion of the Baptist Church in the confidence of that faith in the comfort assured to believers, and had hope in favor with God, and in perfect charity with the world.—*Com.*

IN TOWN AGAIN.

MR. PERLEY would respectfully inform his Scholars and Patrons, that he is now prepared to continue his lessons in the schools as heretofore

A NEW EVENING TERM

will be organized, Thursday evening, March 9th, at Society Hall. All who wish lessons in Writing or Book-Keeping, would do well to come in at once, and those whose lessons are unfinished are particularly requested to finish them as soon as convenient.

Hours of attendance from 7 to 8½ o'clock.

Terms in writing $3 per course, payable in advance; Book-Keeping $5 to $10. Everything but lights furnished.
March 9, 1854. 156-1t—27-1t

Mr. Perley has given the fifteenth of a course of twenty-four lessons in Penmanship, to eighty pupils of Wilmington Institute. I have been a careful observer of Mr. Perley's method of instructions, and my opinion is the result of that observation.

Mr. P's system is based on fixed principles, gradually developed during the progress of the lessons. His explanations are clear and very interesting: the pupil's entire attention is secured. Indeed, I have never seen scholars more interested in any study, than are the pupils of Wilmington Institute, in this useful education. This I attribute to Mr. P's. happy manner, by precept and example, of elucidating the subject.

As a consequence, the improvement of the scholars, generally, has been decided, and, in some instances, extraordinary.

I, therefore, most heartily recommend Mr. P. to the public as a gentleman—an elegant Penman—having few equals, in my opinion, as a *Teacher*, and no superior that I have ever seen. L. MEGINNEY, Prin. Wilmington Institute.

Wilmington, N. C, March 9, 1854.

We, in whose school Mr. Perley has given lessons, cheerfully endorse the above opinion:

L. H. Jones, Select Classical School.
G. W. Jewett, M. A. Jewett, } Wilmington Male & Female Seminary.
Evelina M. Finney, Sallie Finney. } Wilmington Female Seminary.
Laura Rothwell, Principal, Sallie Potts, Assistant, Sophia Johnson, } of Mrs. Rothwell's School.

M. B. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C, Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Whiteville, N. C., Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

20 TUBS, 10 Furkins Butter, now landing from the Schr. Gulf Stream, and for sale by.
March 7th. W. M. SHERWOOD, & Co.

GLUE.—30 bbls., for Distillers' use, for sale by
March 8. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

HAY—100 bales superior North River Hay. For sale by
March 2] TAYLOR & PETTEWAY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the February Term of Bladen County Court, 1854, as Administrator, with the Will annexed, of James J. McKay, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said deceased, to make immediate payment; and to all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them within two years from the date hereof, legally authenticated; otherwise this notice under the act of Assembly, in such cases, made and provided, will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JAMES ROBESON.
Administrstor with the Will annexed, of James J. McKay, deceased.
Elizabethtown, Feb. 10, 1854. 133-4w 24-4w.
North Carolinian copy.

MEAL, HOMONY, AND HORSE FEED.—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents for the Goldsboro' Mills, celebrated for making very superior Meal, Hommony, &c. Families can at all times be supplied by calling at our Store, North Water Street, one door above Ellis & Mitchell's. TAYLOR & PETTEWAY.

MOLASSES.—150 hhds. of prime new crop Cardenas, now landing from Barque Saranac. For sale by
March 9. J. HATHAWAY & SON.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

JUST received a full assortment at G. & C. BRADLEY & CO'S. Leather for sale—Manufacturing and Repairing. Old Stand—Sign Big Boot Market Street.
March 9th, 1854 156-tw-27-tw

$60 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on Sunday last, 5th inst., six negro men, viz:—HENRY JACKSON, ELI, JORDAN, JACOB, JOHN RODGERS, HENRY LEE, and MATT BROWN. Henry Jackson is of a light yellow complexion; the others are all dark complected. They are no doubt making their way back to Virginia, where they were purchased about the 1st of January last, by Yates & Gordon, of Conwayboro', S. C., from whom they were hired last February by the subscribers.—The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail, so that we can get them.
JORDAN & WILLIAMS.
Conwayboro', S. C., March 8th, 1854 27—155-tf

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK,
5 quarter casks Cherry Brandy,
5 baskets Champagne,
2 quarter casks Muscat Wine,
2 do do Maderia do,
3 half Pipes French Brandy,
2 quarter casks old Otard do.
And for sale by WM. H. McKOY.

JUST RECEIVED,
10 bbls. Apple Brandy,
5 do American do,
20 do Whiskey,
10 half do Rye do.
And for sale by WM. H. McKOY,

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 4—Brig Tangier, Griffin, 6 days from Cardenas, to Kidder & Martin; with molasses.
Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.
5—Steamer Douglass, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. Banks.
Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.
6—Three masted Schr. Gulph Stream, Crammer, from New York, to J. R. Blossom.
Schr. R. S. Miller, Peacock, from Providence, R. I., to Geo. Harriss.
Schr. Pearl, Dexter, form New River, to Rankin & Martin.
Schr. Albion, Newcombe, from New River, to Rankin & Martin.
6—Schr. Caroline Stone, Boynton, from Providence, R. I., to J. & D. McRae & Co.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, fm Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.
7—Schr. Swan, Rose, from New York, to Geo. Harriss.
March 7—Schr. Autumn, Stutes, from New York, to J. R Blossom.
Schr. Golden Rule, Malcomb, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.
Schr. A. Heaton, Terry, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.
Schr. Mary C. Cranmer, Moore, from Onslow county, to Rankin & Martin; with corn.
Steamer Southerner, Creele, from Fayetteville, to McRary & Cazaux.
Steamer Fairy, Price, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.
Schr. Eugene, Parker, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.
Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T.C. & B. G. Worth.
Steamer Henrietta, Allen, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers.
Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.
Schr. Elvira, Ingles, from Bath, Me., to Peirce & Dudley; with hay.
Schr. Jasper, Shortwell, 5 days from New London, Ct., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.
Brig Metallek, Scofield, from Bath, Me., to Miles Costin; with hay.
Schr. H. P. Russell, Diggs, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro; with mdze.
March 8—Barque Saranac, Bigley, from Cardenas, to J. Hathaway & Son; with molasses.
Schr. Elouise, Robinson, from New York, to T.C. Worth; with mdze.
9—Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.
Schr. Alaric, Louvinier, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

CLEARED.

March 4.—Schr. John Ruggles, Lowry, for Salem, Mass., by Geo. Harriss; with 90,000 feet lumber.
6.—Steamer John H. Haughton, Lamon, Averysboro', by K. M. Murchison; with three lighters in tow.
Brig Galena, Paine, for West Indies, by Peirce & Dudley; with 50 bbls. naval stores, 105,000 feet lumber.
Brig L. T. Knight, Treat, for Martinique, by J. Hathaway & Son; with 125 bbls. tar, 162,000 feet lumbr.
Schr. Mora, Shute, for Belfast, Me., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 70,000 feet lumber.
6. Schr. Ocean, Howes, for New York, by Jos. R. Blossom, with naval Stores.
Schr Charles Hill, Lowery, for Portsmouth, N. H., by Russell & Brother, with 109,000 feet lumber, 22,000 feet timber, 32 bbls. rosin, 8 bbls. spirits turpentine and 60 bbls. tar.
Schr. Agnes H. Ward Watts, for Charleston, by Rankin & Martin, with naval stores.
7—Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 114 skins, 3 boxes mdze., 510 bush. pea nuts, 210 bales cotton, 331 bbls. flour, 589 do. rosin, 165 do. spirits turpentine, 1467 do. turpentine.
Brig Kate Heath, Bennett, for Matanzas, by Miles Costin; with 120,000 feet lumber.
Brig Birchard and Torrey, Wass, for Honduras, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber and shingles.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.
March 8—Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval Stores, &c.
Schr. Sam'l Bolton, Podger, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.
March 9—Schr. Charles Mills, Smith, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval Stores, &c.
Schr. Wake, Briggs, for New York, by Geo. Harris; with 2 hhds, 1 cask and 2 sacks tobacco, 160 bales cotton, 368 bushels pea nuts, and 2,070 bbls. rosin.
Schr. Chas. A. Hecksher, Stubbs, for Philapelphia, by Geo. Harrifs; with 5 bales yarn, 21 do. sheeting, 5 do. waste, 17 do. rags, 5 rolls leather, 738 bushels pea nuts, 3 bbls. pipes, 7 do. spirits turpentine, 2,000 do. rosin.
Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.
Steamer Fairy, Price, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

NOTICE.—Abstract from the Minutes of the Superior Court of Law, held for the County of New Hanover, at Fall Term, 1853:

Ordered by the Court, that hereafter the State Docket in this Court will be taken up on Monday of the second week of the Term, and continued until disposed of, and that publication thereof be made of the same, and six weeks notice be given before the next Term of the Court.
March 10, 1854.—26-w6t H. W. FOY, Clerk.
Herald and Commercial copy.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

John Waddell, vs. William S. Campbell, James G. Campbell, & others. } In Equity—Bill to account.

IT appearing upon affidavit filed in the above cause, that the defendants, William S. Campbell, James G. Campbell, Marsden Campbell, jr., Julia Waddell and Alice Waddell, are not inhabitants of this State, notice is hereby given to the said defendants to be and appear at the Court of Equity to be held for the County of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1854, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Bill of Complaint, or the same will be heard exparte as to said defendants.

Given under my hand, "at office," this 7th day of March, 1854 O. P. MEARES, C. & M. E.
March 10th, 1854 27-6t

LADIES' BOOTS.

50 PRS. Ladies Kid Lace Boots—thin soles;
50 " " French Morocco Lace Boots—thin soles;
50 " " " " " thick "
50 " " Kid " " "
A *first rate article*, received this day and for sale by
Feb. 14, '54.—136-3t] JONES & GARDNER.

The Society of Dental Surgeons of the State of New York.

ADMIT TO MEMBERSHIP Dentists of moral character, upon the applicant's having studied and attended to Dental practice several years; and by his being examined, and also his practice, in several of his patients' mouths, by a committee of Dentists of the Society; and the Society also grants to its members Diplomas, upon the applicant and his practice being again examined by another committee of Dentists of the Society, and upon the report of this committee the Society votes if the applicant shall have granted to him the *Society's Diploma*, declaring the applicant's qualifications to practice, &c.

A Diploma from said Society has been granted several years since to the undersigned, upon the above conditions.

To attain to skill in this speciality of Surgery, the principles of the Theory and Practice of Medicine must be studied.

During two years, the writer witnessed the practice, and received the Instruction of one of the most celebrated Dentists in Philadelphia; and by him was instructed in the art of making Artificial Porcelain Teeth, and in Mechanical Dentistry, *i. e.*, mounting Artificial Teeth on Gold Plate for insertion. He has been engaged in practice in Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, 10 years, and in Broadway, New York, 5 years, where he would still have been, but that the *dust and smoke thereof thrust him out.*

Teeth can be preserved, if their defective and decayed places are *timely and skillfully filled with gold*; but it is the Dentist only, who can examine and judge when they should be filled.

Attendance to Dental Practice is given, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 5 o'clock, P. M. Office opposite Carolina Hotel. Patronage is solicited.

Consultation is respectfully offered *gratuitously.*
K. SPENCER.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 14th, 1854 110-3mw-1awd.

J. W. ZIMMERMAN & CO.,—Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, having been induced by the solicitation of numerous friends, to locate themselves in this city, would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, to their assortment of Upholstery goods and Paper Hangings, consisting in part of the following articles:

Paper Hangings, Borders and Fire Screens.
Curtain Delanes, Damasks and Lace Curtains.
Curtain Cornices, Bands, Pins and Loops.
Gimps, Cords and Tassels, Shades and Blinds.
Hair, Cotton and Shuck Mattresses, &c., &c.

Persons wishing their Houses neatly Papered, Curtained or Carpeted, or any other work done in our line, will please call at J. W. ZIMMERMAN & CO'S., Corner of Market and 3rd Streets, under the Carolina Hotel, and they will try and give satisfaction in all work done by them.
Feb. 22.—t1sto J. W. ZIMMERMAN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. LOVET PEACOCK has become a partner in our Firm, and, from this date, the business will be conducted under the name and style of MURRAY, GRANT & CO.
E. MURRAY,
R. H. GRANT.
Wilmington, N. C., March 1st, 1854 150-1m—26-1m

NOTICE.—The subscribers have now in store, and will continue to keep a stock of superior Eastern and North River Hay, which they will sell *cheap* for *cash.*
March 2d, 1854 TAYLOR & PETTEWAY.

CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

BY the 15th inst., SCOTT & BALDWIN will open a New and Beautiful Assortment of

CLOTH'S, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

of newest designs. Among the variety will be some of the choicest importations—all selected by our Agent in Europe.

We have secured the services of Mons. ANTONIA BLAIR to superintend the Cutting Department of our Petersburg House—which will enable us to fit you to any style of garment you may desire. Our Merchant Tailoring Department will not be opened in Wilmington until October next, owing to our not being able to fit up the New Store sooner.

Call Gentlemen, and see the Cassimeres and Vestings next week. SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Wilmington, Market St.

Marion Star, Fayetteville Observer and Herald, copy three times.
March 7th, '54, 154-

NEW YORK—its Upper Ten and Lower Million, by George Lippard, tenth addition. For sale at
March 7th. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb.	.25 @ 00
Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs.	6 00 @ 8 00
Bricks, ℔ M.	7 25 @ 12 00
Candles, ℔ lb.	
Tallow	14 @ 15
Adamantine	.25 @ 28
Sperm	.35 @ 50
Coffee, ℔ lb.	
Java	14 @ 15
Laguayra	13 @ 14
Cuba	00 @ 00
Rio	12 @ 13
St. Domingo	11 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ lb.	8½ @ 9¼
Corn Meal, ℔ bush	1 00 @ 1 10
Domestics,	
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½ @ 8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00 @ 17
Eggs, ℔ doz	16 @ 20
Empty Barrels, each, Spts. Turp.	0 00 @ 2 00
Feathers, ℔ lb.	55 @ 00
Fish, ℔ bbl.,	
Mullets	6 00 @ 6 50
Mackerel, No. 1	@00 00
do. No. 2	@ 0 00
do. No. 3	@ 0 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00 @ 00 00
Herrings, East	3 50 @ 4 00
do. N.C. roe,	@00 00
do. Smoked, ℔ box	.40 @ 50
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	3 75 @ 4 50
Flour, ℔ bbl.,	
Canal	9 00 @ 11 00
Baltimore	0 00 @ 0 00
Fayetteville	8 00 @ 8 50
Grain, ℔ bush.	
Corn	.87 @ 95
Oats	.00 @ 70
White Beans	@ 1 50
Pease, Cow	00 @ 1 00
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 1 10
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4½ @ 4¾
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.	
Eastern	0 00 @ 1 45
Northern	1 25 @ 1 40
Iron, ℔ lb.	
English, ass'd	4½ @ 00
American, ref.	5½ @ 00
do. sheer	0 @ 00
Swede	5½ @ 00
Lime, ℔ bbl.	1 37½ @ 1 50
Liquors, ℔ gall. (domestic.)	
Whiskey	33 @ 36
N. E. Rum	00 @ 40
Gin	42 @ 45
Brandy	42 @ 45
do. Apple	.75 @ 1 00
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)	
Floor.B'ds.	00 00 @ 13 00
Wide do.	0 00 @ 8 50
Scantling	0 00 @ 7 50
Molasses, per gallon.	
New Orleans	00 @ 00
Cuba	21 @ 22
Nails, ℔ lb.	
Cut	5½ @ 0
Wrought	10 @ 12½

Naval Stores, ℔ 280 lbs.	
Turpentine,	
*Virgin dip	0 00 @ 3 40
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 4 25
Hard	0 00 @ 2 35
Tar	0 00 @ 2 35
Pitch	0 00 @ 1 65
Rosin, No.1,	2 50 @ 3 00
do. No.2,	1 15 @ 1 37½
do. No.3,	1 00 @ 1 10
Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon	00 @ 62
Varnish, ℔ gal,	20 @ 22
Oils, ℔ gallon.	
Sperm	1 15 @ 1 65
Linseed, raw	75 @ 80
do. boiled	00 @ 90
Whale	0 00 @ 0 00
Rosin	20 @ 75
Potatoes,	
Sweet, ℔ bush.	.80 @ 90
Irish, do.	00 @ 0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	4 00 @ 4 50
Provisions, ℔ lb.	
N. C. Bacon,	
Hams	12 @ 12½
Middlings	9 @ 9½
Shoulders	8½ @ 9
Hog round	9½ @ 10
Western Bacon,	
Middlings	7½ @ 8
Shoulders	6½ @ 7
N. C. Lard	10 @ 11
West'n do	10 @ 11
Butter	21 @ 27
Cheese	10 @ 10½
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl	16 50 @ 17 50
do. Prime	00 00 @ 00 00
Beef, Mess	13 50 @ 14 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00 @ 20 00
Poultry.	
Chickens, live	.20 @ 25
do. dead	.25 @ 30
Turkeys, live	.75 @ 1 12½
do. dead, lb	12½ @ 15
Salt,	
Alum ℔ bush.	.50 @ 60
Liverpool ℔ sack, ground	1 50 @ 0 00
do. fine	00 @ 0 00
Sugars, ℔ lb.	
Porto Rico	7 @ 8
New Orleans	5½ @ 7
Muscovado	5½ @ 7
Loaf & crush	10½ @ 11
Clarified and Granulated	7 @ 9
Soap, ℔ lb.	5½ @ 7½
Shingles, ℔ M.	
Contract	5 00 @ 6 00
Common	2 50 @ 3 00
Staves, ℔ M.	
W. O. Bbl.	00 00 @ 0 00
R. O. Hhd.	00 00 @ 00 00
Ash Head'g	0 00 @ 00 00
Timber, ℔ M.	
Shipping	00 00 @ 14 00
Mill, prime	8 00 @ 11 00
do. inferior to ordinary	6 00 @ 7 25
Tallow, ℔ lb.	11 @ 12

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth is made, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine,.....per barrel,.....	$ 00	a $	70
Rosin and Tar,.....do.....	.55	a	60
Spirits Turpentine,.....do.....	.00	a	90
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross.....	.00	a	25
Cotton, per bale,.....	1 75	a	2 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,.....		a	8
Flaxseed, per cask,.....	.00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,.....	.6	a	8
Lumber, per M.....	7 00	a	12 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,.....	.55	a	65
Spirits Turpentine,.....do.....	.00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,.....		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size.....	5 50	a	8 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,.....	.8	a	0
Rice per 100 lbs.....			25
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,.....	.65		70
Spirits Turpentine,.....do.....	.00	a	1 00
Lumber, per M.....	11 00	a	14 00
Peanuts, ℔ bushel,.....	.00	a	12
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,.....	.12	a	14

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1 per ct. prem
New York,	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston,	1 " "	Charleston,	¼ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 9, 1854.

Turpentine—Has arrived slowly since our review of Thursday last, and most of the receipts have been of the hard article. The article has ruled steady at our last week's quotations, and all that has come in has been taken by shippers and distillers. The sales for the week ended to-day foot up only 3,653 bbls., viz:

	Bbls.	Yellow dip.	Virgin.	Hard.
Thursday	500	$4 25	$3 40	$2 35
Friday	180			2 35
Saturday	521	4 25	3 40	2 35
Monday	1,350	4 25	3 40	2 35
Tuesday	312	4 25	3 40	2 35
Wednesday	390	4 25	3 40	2 35
Thursday	400	4 25	3 40	2 35

This morning sales of two or three parcels made as above, and there is none now offering on market that we know of.

Spirits Turpentine—But very little has been doing in Spirits Turpentine since our last review, and there were no public transactions from Saturday up to the close of Tuesday. One parcel of 400 bbls. reported sold on Monday on private terms, and on Wednesday sales were made at a decline of 1 cent ℔ gallon on last week's quotation. The sales for the week are as follows:

Thursday..... 285 bbls. at 63 cents ℔ gallon.
Friday..... 50 " 63 " "
Saturday..... 130 " 63 " "
Monday..... 400 " on private terms.
Wednesday... 140 " 62 cents ℔ gallon.

The stock offering on market is rather light, and receipts moderate. Sellers are holding at 63, 64@65 cents, but these figures are above the views of buyers, who are offering only 62 cents. No sales this morning that we hear of.

Rosin—The transactions in Rosin this week have been light, and reach only about 3,900 bbls. common, as follows: On Saturday, 1,000 bbls. at $1 @ $1 05 for small and medium size; and Monday and Tuesday 2,200 do. at $1 05 for medium, and $1 10 for large size bbls., and Wednesday 700 do. at $1 05@$1 06¼ for Common, and $1 15 for ordinary No. 2. The supply of common on market is about fair, and demand limited. No sales of No. 1 that we hear of; our quotations are for last week's sales.

Tar—Continues to be in good enquiry; the receipts have been light, and about all that has come in this week (1,151 bbls.) has been taken by shippers, at $2 25, $2 30 @ $2 35 ℔ bbl; last sale being at $2 35—an advance of 10 cents on last Thursday's quotation.

Stock of Naval Stores on hand.—for sale, shipment, and in the hands of distillers, this day.

Spirits Turpentine.....4,000 barrels.
Soft Turpentine.....7,300 do.
Hard do......21,000 do.
Tar.....4,000 do.
Rosin, Nos. 1 & 2.....11,118 do.
" Common.....33,060 do.

Cotton—This article has been firm during the week, and sales made as follows: On Wednesday, 114 bales at 8½, 8¾ @9 cents; Thursday, 30 do. at 8½@9 cents; Friday, 37 do. at 9 cents; and this morning — bales at 9¼ cents ℔ lb. We quote at 8½@9¼ cents ℔ lb., as in quality.

Corn Meal—The receipts of this article continue light, and only a small supply in store. See table for prices, as in quantity.

Empty Barrels—There is a fair supply of Spirits Turpentine barrels on market, and limited demand. Small sales have been effected at $2 each for second hand.

Flour—In Northern brands we note a fair supply in store, and moderate demand. See table for prices, as in quality. In Fayetteville brands we hear of only small sales from store since last review at $8 ℔ bbl. for superfine. The market is dull for Fayetteville brands, and prices have a downward tendency. On Wednesday a parcel of superfine was offering at $7 50 from wharf, without finding a buyer. We quote the article dull at $8 from store, and $7 50 ℔ bbl. from wharf.

Grain—The receipts of Corn since last review comprise three cargoes of 4,520 bushels, 3,020 of which sold on Friday last at 87 cents ℔ bushel; and balance was to order.—There is a full supply now in dealers' hands, and demand moderate.——Oats—Supply in store is light, and we know of no receipts. Retail at 70 cents ℔ bushel.——Peas—The supply of Cow Peas is very light, and no receipts worthy of note. They are in demand, and sell from store at $1 10 @$1 20 ℔ bushel. *Ground* Peas are in fair demand, and but light arrivals. Sales during the week at prices ranging from 85 cents to $1 00 ℔ bushel.——Rice—Fair supply of *clean* in store, and sales in the small way at our quotations. Nothing doing in the *rough* article; the price at which it is held being above the views of buyers.

Hay—Since our last review we note about 446 bales North River Hay as received, and 200 do. Eastern. The former sold at $1 25, $1 37½ @ $1 40—and the latter at $1 45 ℔ 100 lbs. The supply in dealers' hands is very light, and there is a good enquiry for the article. Retails from store at $1 50 for North River, and $1 60 for Eastern, ℔ 100 lbs.

Lumber—River—Some 10 @ 12 rafts arrived this week, nine of which have been sold at $7 50 for scantling, $8 50 for wide and $13 ℔ M. for flooring boards; balance unsold on market.

Molasses—Since our last review we note the arrival from Cardenas of four cargoes, in all about 1,073 hhds., 883 of which have been sold at 20, 20½ @ 21 cents ℔ gallon, in lots of 5 hhds. and upwards, and 22 cents by single hhd.

Potatoes—Several small lots Irish Potatoes have been received this week to order, and we note sales at $3 87½ @ $4 ℔ bbl., as in quantity. The supply is very light, and sellers are now asking $4 @ $4 50 ℔ bbl., from store.

Provisions—N. C. Bacon has come in rather slowly during the week, but there is a good supply in store, with a limited demand. We note sales in the small way at 9½ @ 10 cents for hog round, and 12 @ 12½ cents ℔ lb. for hams.—The stock of Western cured is good, and but little demand. See table for store quotations.——Lard—Has come in quite freely, and is difficult to sell. Small sales, however, have been made at 10 cents ℔ lb. for N. C. make, in kegs and bbls.——Pork—See table for store rates of Mess Pork. But little *fresh* pork now arrives, and it is wanted; brings 8 @ 9 cents ℔ lb. from carts.

Shingles—Some small lots Common Cypress received and sold at $2 50 ℔ M.

Timber—The arrivals for the week are about 25 @ 30 rafts, which have been sold at prices ranging within quotations See table.

Tallow—Is in some enquiry, and little or none in market. We quote at 11 @ 12 cents ℔ lb.

Freights—Rates coastwise are the same as last week reported, and there is a fair supply of produce for shipment. See table.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 6.—Bacon—10@10½; Beeswax, 25@00; Coffee—Rio 13@14, Laguyra 14@00, St. Domingo, 00@00; Cotton—Strictly prime, 9@0—prime 8¾@0—Fair 8 @8½; Feathers 40@45; Flour—superfine $7 10@0 00—Fine $0@6 75—scratched $6 50 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn $1 10 @ 0 00; Wheat $1 10; Oats 60@00; Peas $1 00; Rye $1 00@1 10; Hides—dry 9@10—green 3@4; Lard 10@11; Molasses—Cuba 26@27—N. Orleans 37½ @40; Salt—Liverpool Sack $2.

Cotton—We continue former figures, with a better feeling. Receipts light Flour market quite unsettled. Corn firm, and sales easily made. N. C. Whiskey—We advance our quotations to correspond with actual sales. Turpentine $3 75. Spirits 58 to 59.

BOSTON, March 4.—Naval Stores—The transactions in Spirits Turpentine since our last have been confined to small lots at 70 @ 71c ℔ gal, cash. Tar is rather scarce and in small lots, is selling at $3 37½ @ $3 50 ℔ bbl, cash. Common Rosin is wanted and is very scarce. Sales of 3000 bbls. have been made at $2 ℔ bbl, cash. In Pitch there have been sales of 280 bbls. Northern at $2 25 ℔ bbl, cash.

Imports from January 1 to March 1.

	1854.	1853.
Rosin, bbls	7,797	10,882
Turpentine, bbls	663	2,903
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	1,775	616
Pitch, bbls	200	53
Tar, bbls	213	2,315

NEW-BERNE, March 4.—Since my last report Turpentine has continued steady at 4 65@$4 75 for dip, and 2 90@$3 00 for scrape. Tar—In demand and one lot of 123 bbls. sold yesterday for $2 40 for 32 gallons. Rosin—$1 10.—Spirits Turpentine—62 cents. Corn—Firm at $3 50. Meal 90 cents to $1. Peas—Scarce at $1. Beans—$1 20. Bacon and Lard—No change in prices. Staves—W. O. bbl. $22, R. O. hhd. $22, Ash heading 14@$15, barrel hoops $7 50.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—On Friday Cotton was active in New Orleans, and 9000 bales changed hands, making an aggregate for the week of 53,000 bales. The stock on hand amounted to 305,000. Strict Middling was worth 9 cents. The decrease in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest dates, as compared with last year, was 626,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4, 9.10 P. M.—On Saturday Cotton was firm, and 400 bales changed hands. Middling was worth 9 cents. The receipts were 3000 bales. Exchange on London ruled at 8¼ per cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Flour has advanced 12½ @ 18 cents ℔ bbl. Grain is firmer. Whiskey 28½ @ 29 cents ℔ gallon.

CHARLESTON, March 7.—Cotton—The sales to-day reached upwards of 1400 bales. The transactions show a firm market. We quote at 7½@10 cents ℔ lb. as extremes.

NEW YORK, March 7, 8.40 P. M.—The advices brought by the Alps from Europe had a favorable effect upon the Cotton market in New York on Tuesday, and prices were stiffer, the sales amounting to 3750 bales. Rio Coffee was buoyant, and 700 bags changed hands at 12¼ cents ℔ lb. 5000 bags of Java were also disposed of at 14 cents ℔ lb. Rice was dull, and the sales comprised 150 tierces, at from $4 25 @ 4 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Breadstuffs were firmer. Spirits of Turpentine was dull, and 200 bbls. were sold at 68 cents ℔ gallon. 300 bbls. of Common Wilmington Rosin changed hands at $1 90 ℔ bb, delivered. 400 bbls. of Wilmington at the Yard at $1 82, and 1,000 bbls. of No. 2, at from $2 @ 2 25 ℔ bbl.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Flour & Meal.—The advices by the steamer Alps have somewhat unsettled the market, and given more firmness. Sales this morning, before the news, of 700 bbls Howard street Flour at $7 12, also 1,200 bbls do. at 7 25, 1,500 bbls do. at $7 25 ℔ bbl. Afterwards there was more firmness, but not much disposition to operate. Some small sales were made at $7 37½, but buyers generally not disposed to offer over $7 25 ℔ bbl. Nothing done in City Mills. Rye Flour $5 78 @ $5 94, and Corn Meal $3 87 for country and $4 37½@$4 44 ℔ bbl. for city manufacture.

Grain and Seeds.—The supply of Wheat on 'change was ligh—only about 1,300 bushels offered, and a small sale of very prime white before the news at $1 80. We quote red nominal at $1 70@$1 73 ℔ bushel. Corn is steady—About 38,000 bushels offered, and sales at 68@72 cents for white, and 70@72 cts ℔ bushel for yellow. Rye—Pennsylvania Rye 87 @89 cts ℔ bushel. Oots—Pennsylvania and Maryland Oats 48@50 cents ℔ bushel. A sale of 500 bushels prime Cloverseed at $6, and 300 bushels do., not so good, at $5 75 ℔ bush.

Groceries.—Coffee in steady request. Sales of Rio at 11½ @11¾ cents ℔ lb. At auction, to-day, 178 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar sold at 4 75 to $6; also, 71 bbls at 4 25 @ $5 35; and 185 hhds at 5@$5 90 ℔ 100 lbs. We quote New Orleans Molasses at 29@32 cents per gallon. Rice 4½@4¾ cents ℔ lb.

Provisions.—Not much doing. We quote Mess Pork at $15 50, and Prime do. $14 ℔ bbl. Mess Beef 15 50@$16.—Bacon shoulders 7 cents, sides 7¾@8 cents, and hams 10@12 cts ℔ lb. Bulk shoulders 6 cents, sides 6¾@7 cents, hams 8½ @9 cents ℔ lb. Lard in bbls 10 cents, and kegs 10¾@11 cts ℔ lb Butter in kegs 12@13 cents, and roll 15@17 cents ℔ lb. Cheese 10¾@11½ cents ℔ lb.

Whisky.—We quote bbls at 30@30½ cents; and hhds at 28½@29 cents ℔ gallon.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—Cotton was firm, and prices a shade lighter. Middling grades had advanced 1-16d. The sales of the week were 70,000 bales, of which speculators took 21,600, and exporters 3,500 bales. Fair Orleans 6½d; middling 5 15-16d. Fair Uplands and Mobile 6¼d; middling Mobile 5¾; middling Upland 5¾d. The real prices, however, are 1-16 a ⅛d above these quotations.

Breadstuffs—Flour was only a trifle lower.

Rosin firm at 6s 6d for common, and 12s for fine. Crude Turpentine 14s 6d. Spirits 58 cents.

Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm, but in limited demand. Rice steady at 23s. Tea a shade lower.

LONDON MARKETS.—Barings quote colonial and foreign produce markets dull; Breadstuffs dull; Cotton firm; Money abundant; Consols 91½; American stocks quiet and unchanged.

HAVRE, Feb. 17th.—Sales of Cotton for the week 3,900 bales. Stock 71,000 bales. Market dull.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—Sugars, assorted ℔ arroba of 25 lbs. 6 @ 8 to 6½ @ 8½. White 7¼ @ 9, Yellow 5½ @ 7, Brown 5¼ @ 5½ Cucurucho 4½ @ 5, and Muscovado 4¾ @ 5½ rials. The last class is little in demand.

Molasses 4 @ 4½ rials ℔ keg for Muscovado, and 2½ for clayed

The price of Coffee is still 9¾ @ 10½ ℔ quintal.

Lard—In kegs $15 @ 15½ ℔ quintal; barrel lard is scarce, and rules $1 higher.

Flour $18 ℔ bbl.; Retailing at $22 @ 24 ℔ bbl. Rice—Sales unimportant. Price 11 rials ℔ arroba for Spanish, and 13¾ rials for S. C.

The importations of Lumber lately have been extensive, still prices keep up, and the demand is good. We have had no sales this week by importers, except that of a cargo of White Pine at $34 ℔ 1000 feet. About 2200 Sugar hogshead Shooks have realized 14 rials, which is the current rate. 6000 Hoops, 12 feet, were sold at $58; 4000, 14 feet, at $70, and 8000 short at $40. 500 Hhds. changed hands at $3¾. The importation of box Shooks during January, of this year, reached 43,131, whilst last year 169,263 came to market. Planters are much embarrassed for want of them.

The great scarcity of shipping has caused a corresponding rise in the rates of Freight, and this week £5 @ 5 7s. 6d. is asked for Great Britain; £5 5s. @ £5 15s. for the Baltic; 5 @ £5 10s. for Cowes and a Market, and for the Mediterranean £4 10s. @ £6. To the United States freights have also taken a great rise, and 2 @ $2½ has been paid for box Sugar, and 7 @ $8 for hhds.

Business has been on a limited sale. Exchange on London is at 11½ @ 12½ ℔ cent. prem. New-York, for which a better demand has existed, is at 1½ @ 2 ℔ cent. prem. New-Orleans 3 @ 4 ℔ ct., short sight. Paris par to ½c. discount. Spain 5 @ 6 ℔ cent. premium.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of JAMES F. GILLESPIE & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.
JAMES F. GILLESPIE,
GEORGE S. GILLESPIE.
Wilmington,, Nov. 4th, 1853 (Com. copy.) 53-tf—10-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"
AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.**; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of **String Leather and Fly Nets**, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY

VISIT HARRISON'S VS. WHITEHURST'S
WILMINGTON GALLERY.

WHAT treasures of art does this little room contain!—Whichever way you turn, some immortal creation greets your eye. Here you can linger profitably for hours, contemplating the noblest of *God's* creation—man; here converse silently with the living and the dead, until the withered arm of memory seems again restored and strengthened, and reaches forth its hand to greet those with whom we were once intimately associated, but now inhabit the gloomy prison house of forgetfulness. Who would die with out leaving so desirable a token of remembrance behind?

Here beauty, with its diversity of expression and features, glows forth from the plate with rapturous divinity, and fascinates the eye, until the heart worships them, not like the inimitable *virginly* Angels, the sainted *Madonna*, or the blue-bearded *Magdalene*, but as the unapproachable Daguerreotypes of relatives and friends, made by Harrison.

Visit his Gallery whether you wish one of his unequalled pictures or not. Mr. H. is acknowledged to be the best Daguerreotypist in the State. A VISITOR.
Nov. 29th, 1853 73-tf

E. MURRAY, R. H. GRANT, L. PEACOCK.

MURRAY, GRANT, & CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.—Special and prompt attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

The usual facilities offered on Consignments.
March 3. 150-3m-26-1m.

HAY.—150 Bales No. 1 North River Hay, for sale by
March 8. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

500 BUSHELS Alum Salt, which will be sold cheap for cash by C. DuPRE & CO.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON.—Several lots for sale low, to close consignments.
Jan. 31 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C

JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.

JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.

JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.

B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.

LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2nd, 1854.

Having just arrived here, via Washington City—where I stopped a day or two, I propose filling a short space of time, which I cannot otherwise conveniently occupy, with the composition of a "Communication" for the Journal; perhaps it may come equally convenient to fill some space in the paper, and at least stop the ravenous cry of "Copy".

It is not by any means a jolly affair, this starting off on the Cars by your private self,—rolling your body up in one corner like a boa constrictor, or, as Mrs. Partington renders it "a blessed old boss contractor," and thinking over your sins and misdemeanors, to say nothing of the money you owe; and then, if your papers and receipts are not all right and fixed up, who knows but in case of your getting killed on the Cars, your Administrator might conspire with Miss Fox, the Spiritual Rapper, to have your Ghost up, to tell all about it, and give the necessary information. However, towards Weldon, better thoughts return—you awake to hope and a consciousness of stewed oysters, which latter delicacy you get, together with other *et cetaras* of a capital dinner, at Mr. Whitfield's;—taking the Bay Line, you get a good night's sleep on board the boat, and the next morning are in Baltimore, as well as could be expected. There had been a very heavy Snow at Baltimore and Washington, and some of it yet remains, although the weather this week has been as mild as it was in Wilmington when I left.

Of matters at the seat of government, I can tell you little that you cannot find in the papers. The Nebraska Bill will pass the Senate this week or next, by a very decided majority. It will have a much harder fight in the House, but will pass,—*when*, it is impossible to say. *The President enjoys the implicit confidence of the South in this and other matters.* All the talk about any other state of affairs existing is flummery.

I have had the pleasure of meeting several of the Members from our State. I never entertained a doubt of their friendly feelings towards the appropriation for our Bar, nor have I now any reason to doubt but that it will receive an active support from the delegation, irrespective of party. I hope for the best. I need hardly add, that Mr. Ashe is at his post, and certainly, those who give him credit for warm devotion to the best interests of his Constituents, do him no more than simple justice.

An act of Congress requires, that a book shall be kept, in which the names of all persons not members claiming the privilege of the floor, shall register their names, and state the ground of their claim for admission. The number of ex-members of the House and Senate is astonishing. They *do* say, that these gentlemen belong to an extra branch of the government—the Claim Agents. Don't know, but it looks pretty bad. However, the City is not as full as I have seen it, and Congress really makes a strong effort at working, and will, I think, earn a better character in this respect than some of its predecessors.

Nicholson of the Union has been elected Printer of the House, in place of Gen. Armstrong dec'd. Thereby hangs a tale too long for my paper, but which perhaps may yet be unfolded. FULTON.

The Late Freshet and the Mails.

We have had no mail from the South for three or four days; and travel, during the same time, has been considerably retarded, in consequence of the damage done to the Railroads by the late freshet.

We learn that the Great Pee Dee, night before last and yesterday morning, rose 36 feet, and that the dam this side the river broke and washed away for about 150 or 200 feet. On the arrival of the train at that place yesterday, at about a quarter past six, A. M., it was feared that it would be impossible to cross the river; but, through the untiring exertions of L. J. Fleming, Esq., the superintendent of the Road, a crossing was effected at 12 o'clock. M., when the mails and passengers were conveyed as far as Sumpterville, at which place they had to stop in consequence of the overflow of the Wateree. We also learn that the trestle work on the Wateree, which is about four miles long, is considerably damaged—to what amount could not be ascertained —The water had commenced falling very rapidly. It is supposed that it will take twelve days, at least, to repair the damage, during which time the mails and passengers will be conveyed to the Camden Road by means of waggons, &c.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

North Carolina State Bonds.

The Raleigh Star, of the 2d inst., says that the bids for the $500,000 loan, advertised by the Treasurer of the State, were opened by him on the 28th ultimo, in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and G. W. Mordecai. President of the Bank of the State, and awarded as follows:

Carpenter, Vermilye & Co.,	$30,000
Camman & Co.,	125,000
A. M. Burton,	5,000
J. V. Wilcox,	10,000
T. Ruffin,	8,000
John Beard, Comptroller,	43,000
W. A. Myatt,	1,000
Alex. Cunningham,	5,000
John C. Barnhardt,	2,000
John B. Oliver,	10,000
I. G. Lash,	25,000
A. & E. Kron,	1,000
J. Thompson,	235,000
	$500,000

"A full record of the whole proceeding was made and signed by the gentlemen present, to be submitted to the Committee of Finance of the next Assembly.

"The whole amount bid was about $2,500,000, the larger portion by citizens of New York. The successful bids ranged from 105 52-100 to 104 5-100, averaging about four dollars and twenty-five cents premium on the $100. This premium added to that obtained at the two sales of a half million each, made heretofore, one of which had to be made at a time of extreme pressure in the money market, yields to the Treasury upwards of sixty thousand dollars over and above the amount of bonds sold.

"We believe that no States around us, and not even the General Government, have done as well as this. It speaks well for the credit of North Carolina.

"The Treasurer, we understand, has addressed letters to the successful bidders."

FIRE.—The fire about 11 o'clock last Saturday, happened in the House of Mary Cruze on Front St. It was soon extinguished. The principal damage was the burning of some part of the roof.

Manchester Hotel.

The Manchester Hotel at the Southeast corner of Front and Market Streets, we are authorized to state, will be opened to-day, (4th inst.) by our townsman, Owen Holmes, Esq; where we have every reason to believe, travelers will find good fare and faithful waiters.—*Herald.*

DISTILLERY BURNT.—At Battleboro', N. C., on the line of the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, on Tuesday evening last, the Turpentine Distillery of Messrs. Schroeder and Co., was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $3,000.—*Herald.*

Later from Europe.

The Steamer Andes arrived at Boston on the 1st inst., with Liverpool dates to the 18th ult. Mr. Cunard had advertised, that in consequence of the Niagara having been taken up by the British Government, the Alps would sail for Halifax on the 18th.—Government had taken thirteen steamers to convey troops to Malta.

Advices from Kalafat state that the invading army had made an advancement, but active operations would not commence till March.

The French Government continues the war preparations on a grand scale. Great activity prevailed at Trieste, the fleet having been ordered to sea immediately.

It is reported that a great conflict took place on the 29th of January, at Tojana, and that the loss on both sides was immense. The Turks are said to have retreated to Kalafat.

LONDON, Feb. 13th.—Wheat firm, and prices unchanged.

[We have received no report of the Liverpool markets.]

Anniversary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Thursday last was the first Anniversary of the Chamber of Commerce of our town. This organization has been in existence a year, and, we believe, may now be considered a settled institution.

An election of officers for the ensuing term was held, with the following result:

Alfred Martin, President.
James Anderson, 1st Vice President.
W. W. Peirce, 2nd " "
George Davis, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Committee of Appeals consists of,

A. Martin, ex-officio, chairman, Jas. Anderson, W. W. Peirce and Col. John McRae.

The Committee of Arbitration of,

Messrs. O. G. Parsley, Chairman, A. H. VanBokkelen, J. H. Flanner, J. R. Blossom and Jas. Cassidey.

The Committee heretofore appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of establishing a communication by Steam Ship, between this port and Havana, made their report. (Published in full in this paper.) The report was unanimously adopted.

After the transaction of the business, the Chamber adjourned, and at 4½ o'clock many of its members, with a few invited guests, sat down to an elegant entertainment prepared by "Mine Hosts" of the Carolina Hotel. We have not heretofore been lavish of praise towards our hotels, as our readers are aware, but Messrs. Wood & Vincent deserve commendation for their efforts on this occasion. The time passed off very pleasantly, and the exercises usual on such occasions, were somewhat protracted. We omit an extended account of the proceedings—the good things said—the toasts, speeches, &c. The pleasant company has separated—the sparkle of the hour is gone.—These meetings around the festive board are attended with this good effect; they bring men nearer together, and furnish the chains of good fellowship and feeling.—*Herald.*

First Fruits of the Deep River Improvement.

It is with pleasure that we notice the arrival here, on the evening of the 28th ult., of the steamer Jno. H. Haughton, Capt. Lamons, the pioneer Steamer of the Deep River Improvement. The Haughton came down from Averasboro', some twenty-five miles above Fayetteville, with two lighters in tow, and a cargo of 2200 bbls. rosin. She is a snug little boat of the capacity of 275 bbls., and will ply regularly for the present, between this port and Averasboro'. There are some 20,00 bbls. naval stores at the last named place and at other places, now waiting shipment.

Success to the Deep River Improvement! It has met with obstacles and difficulties, but, as we hope and believe, has overcome them all. When shall we see the productions of the rich upper Counties burdening our wharves? When may we look for the first instalment of *coal?*—*Herald.*

THE FRESHET.—A letter from Ashborough, February 25th, says, "The rain has been very heavy above this place. Deep River is higher than it has been for many years. It is feared that the Bridge at Union will be carried off."

We regret to hear that the Bridge at Tysor's Mills in Chatham, and at Cedar Falls in Randolph, have been washed away.

A walk down to the landing on Tuesday afternoon gave us a view of the Cape Fear in all its power.—It had risen nearly 50 feet since Sunday evening.—Its back water had stopped the Cross Creek, Blount's Creek, and Fayetteville Factories, (the last situated within 2 or 300 yards of the Town House.) McNeill's Flour and Grist mill was also stopped; and as for McLauchlin's Saw-mill at the mouth of the Creek, we learn that its roof was so far under water that it could not be touched by a ten foot rod.—*Fay. Obs.*

Supreme Court.

This Tribunal adjourned yesterday, having decided every case submitted to its consideration during the term. The following opinions were delivered on the last day:

By PEARSON, J. In Hamlin v. Mebane, in equity, from Chatham, dismissing the bill with costs.

By BATTLE, J. In Arrington v. Yarbrough, in equity, from Franklin, directing the proper accounts to be taken.—[*Star.*

Apalling Accident at the Theatre—Several Lives Lost and Many Wounded.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27th.—A dreadful accident occurred here to-night in the Orleans theatre, The building was crowded to its utmost capacity with persons to see the opera. When the performance was about commencing two of the galleries, mostly filled with ladies, gave way and fell suddenly, with a tremendous crash, to the parquette, precipitating the occupants with them, and falling on those below. The opera was being performed at the time.

Already four dead bodies have been recovered, and it is expected many more have been killed. Eight persons were seriously if not fatally wounded; five also have been taken from the wreck, and about fifty others are known to be more or less wounded.

It is apprehended that further search will reveal a scene of still greater sorrow. The screams were frightful and apalling. The names of the killed and wounded cannot be given to-night. More anon.

The McDonogh Will Case.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the great McDonogh will case was delivered yesterday by Judge Campbell. It consisted of thirty-two manuscript pages, was drawn with great ability, and concurred in by the whole court. The points decided in the case are, that the court decides that the citizens of New Orleans and Baltimore are the legatees of McDonogh, and that the legacy is valid; that the destination of the legacy for the education of the poor is obligatory, and that the courts of the State can enforce the application; that there are no substitutions included in the legacy, and that the illegal restraints upon the alienation or divison of the property, and for the appointment of special agents for its management, do not avoid it; that the heirs have no interest in the validity of the annuities, for if they fail they will go to the cities. The Court does not decide upon the validity of them.

The Court further decides that the States of Louisiana and Maryland could have excluded the heirs.

[*Washington Union.*

GEORGIA AND THE NEBRASKA BILL.—The legislature of Georgia, previous to its final adjournment on the 17th instant, adopted resolutions unanimously in the House, and with but five dissenting votes in the Senate, instructing the Senators from that State in Congress to vote for the Nebraska bill of Mr. Douglas, and the practical application of the same principle to any other bill to establish territorial governments.

GREAT FRESHET IN JAMES RIVER.—The Richmond Mail of yesterday represents the river higher at this time than it has been for several years, and up to 6 o'clock Monday evening, it was still rising. Several thousand dollars of merchandise were washed off at Rocketts on Sunday night. Messrs. Brown & Shook, have lost fifty baskets of champaigne, and others have had large quantities of dry goods damaged.—The rising water caused a perfect *stampede* Monday morning among the rats that have been domiciled in the cellars adjoining Shockoe creek. The water is 18 to 20 inches deep just below Mr. Haskins' store, and persons have to cross the Main street at Rocketts in vehicles. An old inhabitant of Rocketts says the water is four inches higher than ever known before.—*Petersburg Express.*

Steamers Sold at Auction.

The steamer William Penn was sold at auction, in New York, on 2d inst., for $37,500, and the Ben Franklin for $34,750—one-third cash.

Further and Latest Foreign News—Attack by Russian Frigates on a Turkish Fort—The English and French Forces for Turkey, &c.

The second edition of the London Herald, of Tuesday morning, contains a private despatch from Paris, stating that on the Russian squadron receiving intelligence that the combined fleets had left the Black Sea, five Russian frigates were sent to sea, and proceeded to Chefkatil, where they attacked the fort, but without much success.

Day and night warlike preparations were going on in England.

France.

The military force to assist Turkey, it is now confidently asserted, will consist of 40,000 French and 10,000 English troops, the latter, if necessary, to be increased to 20,000.

The squadron will consist of 30 sail of vessels, including 20 screw steamers, 3 paddle steamers, and 7 sailing vessels, with a total of 2,000 guns. This fleet, without reckoning the squadron of Admiral Corry, will be the most powerful ever fitted out by Great Britain.

In the Royal dock-yards, the formation and equipment of fleets proceeds with great activity.

The new ship Mary T. Starrett, from New York for Havre, was abandoned February 1st. The crew were taken off by the ship Westmoreland, and was then scuttled.

Commercial News by the Andes.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The commercial news by the steamer Andes is so meagre as to be of no account at all. With regard to breadstuffs, all the news received here is contained in the simple announcement that the market was unchanged. Cotton was more active at steady rates, and that Consols closed at 91¾ a 91⅞.

CALIFORNIA TARIFF.—It will be well for those interested in the trade with California to remember that a recent act of the Legislature of that State imposes a tax of 60 cents on $10, on all goods and merchandize brought into the State for sale, either from a foreign country or a sister State, *and owned by any person not domiciled in the State.* The New York Journal of Commerce says:

We doubt whether a more palpably unjust and unconstitutional law has ever disgraced the annals of legislation. It has provoked the just indignation of the merchants of San Francisco, who in strong terms have remonstrated against its continuance, and demanded its repeal; and it is worthy of consideration whether a similar memorial and remonstrance ought not, without delay, to be transmitted from the merchants not only of this but of every commercial city in the Union.

What is still more extraordinary than the adoption of such a law by the Legislature, is, that the Supreme Court of the State has, by a solemn judgment, affirmed the right of the Legislature to pass it.

The whole number of Indians within the limits of the United States is estimated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to be 400,000. About 18,000 yet linger in the States East of the Mississippi, principally in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin; the remainder, consisting of Cherokees, Choctaws, and Seminoles, being in North Carolina, Mississippi and Florida. The number in Minnesota, and along the frontiers of the Western States of Texas, being most emigrated tribes, is estimated at 110,000—those on the Plains and Rocky Mountains, not within any organized territory, at 63,000; those in Texas, at 59,000; in New Mexico, at 45,000; in California at 100,000; in Utah, at 22,000; in Oregon and Washington territories, at 23,000.

DISPOSITION AND STRENGTH OF THE TURKISH ARMY.—Omer Pasha has divided his army into three corps. The first corps, about 45,000 strong, forming the left wing of the army, is commanded by Ismael Pasha, whose head-quarters are at Florentin, and where he is watched by the Russian General Bellegarde; his flanks rest on Widdin and Orsova. The second corps, of 40,000, forming the centre of the army, has its head quarters at Sistova, and stands under the command of Mustapha Pasha, so favorably known for his talents as a leader. The third corps, the right wing of the army, with head quarters in Karrassu, at the wall of Trajan, is commanded by the able Halli Pasha, and is now 46,000 strong. Mustapha has caused Said and Soliman Pasha to make a reconnaissance of the Russian positions from the line of the Danube, between Rustuck and Nicopoli, so as to guard against any grand attack meditated—against Rustuck, for instance. Halli Pasha, with a similar purpose, has placed 24,000 men in garrison at Silistria, in order to two Russian divisions at Kallarush in check. The movements of Ismael Pasha, in Florentin, are also quite of a nature to keep alive the attention of the Russian General Aurep. On the other hand, Mahmud Pasha is observing from Rachova the Russian division that is operating between the Aluta and the Shyl,—Selim Pasha now commands in Kalafat under the eyes of Mushir Omer.

DAMAGES FOR COLLISION.—In the Superior Court at New York a verdict was given on Friday in the case of John B. Howell and James Frazier vs. Samuel Thompson and J. W. Mason. The action was brought by the plaintiffs, merchants of this city, to recover damages for injuries done to the plaintiffs' ship in the river Mersey, near Liverpool. The plaintiffs owned the ship Susan A. Howell, and the defendants owned the ship Sardinia. The plaintiffs' ship was coming up the Mersey, and the defendants' vessel was going down the river, towed by a steam tug. The two ships came in collision, and the plaintiffs' vessel was so much injured by it that they claimed damages to the amount of 13,000. For the defence it was contended that the collision occured from the negligence and mismanagement of those on board the plaintiffs' ship, and that the defendants' vessel was so much injured by it that it cost them, on account of repairs and other incidental losses, $5,000.

The Court charged the jury that unless they were satisfied that the injury occurred entirely from the mismanagement of the men on board the defendants' vessel, the plaintiffs' had no right to recover. It was ordinarily, the duty of steamboats to avoid a collision with a sail vessel, but if the other vessel acted so as to render a collision unavoidable, the steamboat was not blameable. If both vessels were guilty of bad management neither of the parties could recover.—Verdict for plaintiffs', $12,000.

MOUNT VERNON.—The venerable George W. P. Custis, the grandson of Mrs. Washington, in a chapter of his Recollections, as published in the National Intelligencer on the 22d instant, remarks:

"It is certain that Washington never gave even a hint of his views or wishes in regard to the disposition of his remains. He no doubt believed that his ashes would be claimed as national property, and be entombed with national honors; hence his silence on a subject that has agitated the American public for more than half a century." Mr. Custis says: "It is high time the subject of the remains, and the remains themselves, were at rest. Presuming that government should purchase Mount Vernon, and determine that the ashes of the Chief should there find lasting repose, we would respectfully suggest that a sepulchre be erected on the site of the ancient family vault, a magnificent location, having an extensive view of the surrounding country and of the noble Potomac that washes its base; the massive structure to be formed of white American marble, in blocks each of a ton weight, a dome of copper, surmounted by an eagle in bronze, a bronze door, and for inscription two words only, that will speak volumes to all time—*Pater Patriæ.* The key of the receptacle to be always in custody of the President of the United States for the time being. This done—and if done 'tis well it were done quickly—the tomb of Washington would cease to be a reproach among nations. The pilgrim from distant lands, as he journeys through a mighty empire with his heart filled with veneration of the fame and memory of America's illustrious son, when he arrives at the national sepulchre, that casts its broad shadow o'er the Potomac's waive, will become awed by the solemn grandeur of the spot."

A Nut For Abolitionism.

A bill has recently passed the Senate of Virginia, for the purpose of allowing certain free negroes in the county of Nottoway, to enslave themselves.—These negroes had earnestly petitioned to the Legislature for this privilege. Mr. Campbell, the able and estimable Senator from the Nottoway district, in making a statement of the facts to the Senate, said that they had been manumitted by the will of a gentleman in his district, and that their desire was to be sold to their late master's next of kin. A large number of respectable citizens of Nottoway, feeling an interest in the negroes for their good character, added their recommendations for the same object. The bill has passed the Senate, and we have no doubt, will pass the other House. This simple fact is an answer in itself to the thousand libellous accounts of the horrors of slavery, to which the prolific imagination of abolitionism gives birth.—[*Dispatch.*

From the Tampa Herald.

The Seminoles.

This indomitable tribe of aborigines, in Florida, is now reduced to about one hundred warriors, with an unusually large proportion of women and children.—They are scattered over the extensive region assigned to them, *temporarily*, by the government in 1842.

Since the war, which commenced with Dade's Battle, or Massacree, on the military road, and the murder of the agent, Willey Thompson, at Fort King, on the 28th December 1835, there has been very little communication between the white and the red men in Florida.

Many women and some young men among the Seminoles have scarcely ever seen a white man, and pioneers who have lived for years on their frontier have seen no more of the wild Indian than his tracks.

For years, before the murders in 1849, there had been no communication between the Indians and the United States Agent, and, except the licensed trader and his *employee's*, no one had any intercourse with the chief and head men. Hence the government was without any satisfactory information as to the number or intentions of the Florida Indians. After the murders of *Barker, Payne* and *Whidden*, by a small party of outlaws in July, 1849, it was naturally supposed that the whole tribe had commenced hostilities, and in the excitement of the time the unknown strength of the Seminoles was not underrated. The alarm spread over the frontier, and the families of our pioneers were "bunched" in hastily constructed forts or defences, while the Indians, on hearing of the outrage committed by some of their people, fled to the recesses of the *Big Cypress* and the *Everglades.*

The general government ordered a large body of troops here under Maj. Gen. Twiggs, and several companies of mounted volunteers hurried from their homes in Middle Florida, to save our frontier from the scalping knife.

The Indian chiefs at once endeavored to open communications with the white people for the purpose of disavowing the acts of some of their people, and offering atonement by the surrender of the criminals, but as they feared to trust themselves in our hands, there was some difficulty and delay—nor was there any intercommunication until an army officer, who was favorably known to them, went out alone and met them.

Arrangments were made for the surrender of the murderers, and soon afterwards three of them were given up to us, and a fourth was killed while resisting the arrest.

The extensive movements of troops, regulars and volunteers cost much money, and our frontier citizens suffered heavy losses from the partial abandonment of their improvement, and the interruption of their labors, and these expensive movements *now* seem to have been unnecessary, but, in our ignorance of the number and disposition of the Indians, they were as proper as they were unavoidable. Nor have they been without a favorable influence on this frontier—The Indian, as well as the pioneer, was taught that ample forces were ready and willing to come to the rescue; and this frontier, which has so rarely been disturbed since the pacification of 1842, was rendered still more secure.

Negotiations were then commenced for the removal of the Indians, and most liberal offers were made to induce them to go. After their good faith in surrendering the murderers, it was not deemed necessary, and perhaps not just, to apply force, and no threats were made. Besides it was confidently hoped that within a year or two all would go peaceably to the West, and, in the spring and summer of 1850, the troops were generally withdrawn, leaving but small garrisons at three points on or near the frontier.

During 1850, about one fifth of the Seminoles remaining in Florida (100 of all ages and both sexes) were removed at a cost of about $30,000, undoubtedly a very large sum, but it is at least satisfactory to know that the same terms would be cheerfully voted to remove all of them, and that, not only was the expense deemed necessary, but also that all the money taken from the Treasury was paid directly to the Indian who relinquished his home, and not one cent went into the pockets of any political jobbers or contractors.

While these operations were going on the military Agent carefully ascertained the number of warriors remaining, and cultivated an influence over their chief and head men.

It is believed that they were never before in such subjection since the cession of Florida by the Spaniards The citizens who furnished beef at Fort Myers, did not hesitate to drive their cattle 70 or 80 miles through the Indian country, and to "camp out" without guard or arms, in entire security. In this state of things three Indian outlaws carried off and murdered a white boy from the settlement in the forks of the Withlacoochee. His fate seemed involved in mystery. The Agent was assured by some of those citizens most competent to judge that the boy was alive and had left the state. The Indians within the boundary, on learning what had been done, informed the Agent that the boy had been killed, and, without a threat or display of force by us, they sent the three murderers into Fort Myers, with the request that they might there be hung. *No panic occurred on the frontier*, and this new act of good faith justifies the assertion that this frontier is more secure than any other Indian frontier. The outlawed Indian can no longer hope for impunity, and is therefore as harmless as any other man unless provoked by aggression.

Unfortunately at this period—the spring of 1841, the Indian department was induced to claim the charge of removing the Florida Indians, and they were transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior.

A contract was given to a citizen of Alabama, who was to have received a large sum of money for removing them—rather more than double the cost of removing them by the army Agent. This contractor and his partners were entire strangers to the Seminoles and their country. On his approach the military force was increased by the addition of two Companies of regular troops to the force already here. Soon afterwards small armed parties marched along the frontier—arrested the family of an Indian outlaw, and wounded a young Indian woman. The Governor, in order to co-operate with the contractor, ordered out a Major General with a small command, and thus was the Indian excitement—which had nearly subsided—again aroused. Frequent communications through the public press justified the impression abroad that the people of Florida lived in constant dread of the tomahawk and scalping knife, and the immigration to the State was greatly diminished and retarded. The entire inefficiency of this contract was the least of its evils. The promises and threats of an entire stranger could hardly be expected to have any weight with the stubborn Seminoles, who had resisted so many more potent influences. The plan never afforded the slightest prospect of success, but the agitation kept up by the contractor, embellished the feelings of both parties, impaired the confidence which the Indian had in the government, and checked the influx of settlers to the frontier. It is the growth, advance, of the frontier which marks the natural progress of the white man, and gradually but surely eliminates the savage. This was suspended in the vague hope of making a profitable job by some unknown turn of the wheel of fortune, nor was the ill-advised scheme abandoned until its patrons retired from authority. But even these unfortunate measures have afforded another proof, were any needed, that the Florida Indians are determined not to begin hostilities.

The general government, with ample information on the whole question, has recently remanded the business of removal to the War Department, and an effort is again being made, without the intervention of contractors or jobbers, to remove them peaceably.

The law of our last Legislature prohibiting all trade with the Indians, was promptly enforced by the military Agent, and every months adds to the discomfort which it was designed to cause. They have been informed that this Law is sanctioned by the authorities at Tallahassee and Washington, and that they need not hope for any alleviation. At the same time they were told of the very liberal terms again offered by the President. Thus is there a constant temptation beckoning them to the West, and an increasing cause for leaving their old homes. Add to these reasons the rapid increase of our frontier population [well known to them,] and we may surely hope that so small a band, must soon peaceably yield to so many favorable motives.

Should these influences, after a reasonable time, prove insufficient, the general government will undoubtedly apply other and sufficient means to carry out the long suspended terms of the treaty of Payne's landing, and fully meet all the wishes and expectations of the people of Florida, so thoroughly expressed by their representatives.

LENT. which commenced last Wednesday, is an old Saxon word, signifying Spring. The *Lenten Fast* means, therefore, the *Spring Fast.* The first day of Lent is called *Ash-Wednesday*, from a custom in the ancient church of fasting in sackcloth with ashes upon the head, in token of penitence and humiliation.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 2—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Fayetteville, to McRary & Cazaux.

Brig Delmont Locke, Park, from Cardenas, to Kidder and Martin; with molasses.

Schr. Lejok, Chase, from New York, to Peirce & Dudley.

Schr. Charles Mills, Smith, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. Ann E. Davis, Mason, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with Corn.

Schr. Express, Gibbs, from Hyde county, to Master; with corn.

3—Schr. Elvarado, Tilton, from New York, to Geo. Harriss.

March 3—Brig Ellen Hayden, Marsh, from Cardenas, to J. Hathaway & Son; with molasses.

Schr. Samuel Bolton, Podger, 72 hours from New York, to T. C. Worth.

CLEARED.

3—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Mist, Wilcox, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Schr Maria Jane, Somers, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Adele, Applegit, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 4 boxes, 1 cask and 6 hhds furs, 1 bbl. wax, 85 hides, 136 bundles paper, 188 bushels pea nuts, 60 do. flaxseed, 20 do. wheat, 4 bales wool, 37 do. cotton, 39 do. sheeting, 99 bbls. flour, 560 do. rosin, 703 do. spirits turpentine.

Brig Sterling, Dickey, for Matanzas, by J. Hathaway & Son; with 108,600 feet lumber.

March 3—Steamer Southerner, Creele, for Fayetteville, by McRay & Cazaux.

4—Schr. Malabar, Smalley, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 300 bbls rosin, 340 do spirits turpentine, 800 bush. pea nuts, 22,000 feet lumber.

Br. Schr. Azorian, Pruden, for Harbor Island, by T. C. Worth; with lumber, &c.

Schr. Lizzie Russell, Bennett, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores, &c.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Feb. 28.—N. Stores—No change to notice in any article under this head since our review of this day week. Crain—Corn has advanced; last sale for shipping at 75 cents ℔ bushel, but we doubt if the next sale is over 70 cents, as the article has declined full 10 cents ℔ bushel in New York. Wheat—Small lots continue to be taken at $1 50 for 60 lbs. Cotton—No sales to report.

TARBORO', Feb. 28.—Turpentine—Dip, $3 80 @ 4; Scrape, 80 cents ℔ 100 lbs. Tar, $1 25 ℔ barrel. Corn, $3 25 @ 3 50 ℔ bbl. Bacon, 8 @ 10 cents. Lard, 8 @ 10 cents. Cotton, 8½ @ 9 cents.

NEW YORK, March 1.—(3 previous days)—Guano—Is in active demand, with sales recently of 3 @ 4000 tons Peruvian at $50, 4 mos, for lots of 100 tons and upwards; and $50, cash, for smaller parcels.

NAVAL STORES—There is little or no change to note in any article under this head. The last sales of North County Turpentine were at $5 62½ $5 75, and of Wilmington, $5 50 ℔ 280 lb. The stock on hand, though small, is slightly increased. Spirits Turpentine has arrived pretty freely, and there is not much disposition to purchase for cash, 63 cents only being offered yesterday—we notice sales of 300 bbls. at 63 @ 69 cents, cash, and 6 @ 700 at 69 @ 70, 60 and 90 days adding interest, with retail lots at 70, cash. The transactions besides, include 600 bbls. White Rosin at $3 50 @ $4 25 ℔ 200 lb.; and 1400 Wilmington Common, $1 80, afloat; and $1 87½ @ $1 89 for heavy barrels, delivered.

RICE—The sales since our last amount to about 500 tcs. at $4 25 @ $5, cash. The market is dull, and prices favor buyers.

COTTON—The demand continues active, and the market favors the seller, with sales for the three days of 10,829 bales, of which 6826 were for export, 1855 for home use, 1086 on speculation, and 1062 in transitu. The annexed quotations, adopted by the Broker's Association on Monday last, establish an advance of ⅛@¼ of a cent on those of that day week, the market closing buoyantly.

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile & Texas.	N. Orleans.
Ordinary,......	8	8	8	8¼
Middling.......	9¾	9¾	10¼	10¼
Middl'g Fair,..	10⅞	10⅞	11¼	11¼
Fair,..........	11⅛	11¼	11⅞	12⅛

AUCTION SALES.

By M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

Turpentine Still at Auction.

ON Thursday, 16th March next, (being court week,) I will sell at Exchange Corner, without reserve, at 11 o'clock A. M., a TURPENTINE STILL, of 20 barrels capacity, in good order—nearly new. ALSO, a Horse and Buggy. Terms, 6 months credit.

Feb. 24, 1854. 25-ts

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale all his LANDS in the County of Duplin, viz: one tract containing upwards of six hundred acres, adjoining and within the corporate limits of the town of Kenansville, four hundred acres of which are cleared and well adapted to farming purposes, on which there are two large and comfortable dwellings, with all necessary out houses in good repair, also a new building just completed and admirably arranged for a Lawyer's or Doctor's office. On the above tract there are a number of choice lots for private residences, or other purposes, which will command ready sale and high prices. This tract will be divided if necessary, to suit two or more purchasers.

Another tract known as the Sloan and Maxwell Lands, lying on both sides of the W. & R. Rail Road, for three miles South of Stricklands Depot, containing upwards of 2500 acres, six hundred of which are cleared and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Peas, Potatoes, &c. There is a good Grist and Saw-mill on said tract, a good dwelling and out houses, six setts of Turpentine boxes, and an abundance of lightwood. Another tract lying on the road leading from Kenansville to Fayetteville, and within three miles of Warsaw, containing 500 acres, 300 of which are cleared, and in a high state of improvement, with comfortable buildings in good repair.—Also one other tract lying in the County of Onslow, adjoining the lands of John A. Bryan, Joab Fountain and others, containing 1350 acres of timbered land of the finest quality. There are two setts of new boxes, and enough round pines to cut six setts more.

The subscriber solicits for the above described lands the early attention of purchasers, and assures them good bargains, and accommodating terms, as he is determined to sell. He may be addressed at Kenansville, N. C.

March 3, '54.—26-w3m. DANIEL C. MOORE.

"1854."

SPRING STYLE—DRESS HATS! NOW READY.—Attention is called to the new Style of Hat now offered for Spring wear; for beauty of materials and style of finish, they surpass any former effort; opened this day and for sale at the Hat and Cap Store. C. MYERS.

NO. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME—THIS VALuable fertilizer has been used for several years in England and other parts of Europe, and, next to Guano, holds the highest rank in popularity, and the extent to which it is used among farmers. Its introduction in this country has been more recent; but the progress it has made in the estimation of the public has not been less marked or successful than abroad. It is now extensively used throughout the Northern States, after a full trial and investigation of its merits; and it is rapidly becoming, like its predecessor, Guano, a favorite manure at the South and West.

It is composed of crushed or ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added a due proportion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peruvian Guano.

It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphates, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.

For sale in large or small quantities, in bags of 150 lbs. each. No charge for packages. All bags will be branded "C. B. De Burg. No 1 Superphosphate of Lime."

PERUVIAN GUANO of best quality.

AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.

FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, of various sorts, fresh home grown and imported.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—weekly, $1 per volume—two volumes a year.

For sale at R. L. ALLEN'S Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 189 and 191 Water street, New York. 26-3t.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES DAWSON, next door to Polley & Hart, Wilmington, N. C., has just opened a large and general assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, all of which is new, and was selected with the wish to give his customers satisfaction, every piece having undergone a careful examination. Planters wishing family supplies, will find in our Stock the best styles of Negro Goods, Blankets, House-keeping articles, &c., and Country Merchants, *wishing to set up*, will find it to their interest to give him a call, as he feels confident in saying that goods will be sold as low by him as by any Jobbing House at the North, for, from his long experience in the Dry Goods business, and purchasing exclusively for Cash, he thinks he can offer great inducements.

He has ONE PRICE ONLY, and that is marked in plain figures on every article, from which no deviation can be made. A child will be dealt with as fairly as a first rate judge. No article will be represented to be better than it really is, and he hopes, by strict and personal attention, and pursuing this straight forward and honorable course of dealing, to receive a share of public favor.

In requesting the attention of the ladies to his most elegant supply of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Silks, &c., he would with great respect assure them, that no pains has been spared to select the richest, handsomest, and most fashionable styles, and he thinks he can please the most fastidious.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention, and when the selection is left to him, and he fails to please, the goods will be cheerfully taken back.

Having made arrangements to receive supplies weekly, through his agent in New York, customers can rest assured of always finding the latest styles of New Goods, and at the very lowest prices. Nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit the confidence of his customers.

Please call before purchasing, and examine for yourselves.

Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1853. 7-tf

STOVES!—STOVES!!—STOVES!!!

WE, the undersigned, would respectfully call the attention of *Southern Merchants*, to our extensive stock of *STOVES, CAULDRONS, FORGES, &c. &c.*

Our assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves consists of some of the best in the Market. We have a large Stoves for wood, capable of cooking for from three to four hundred persons.—Our Stoves are made heavy, and consequently are durable, and are warranted to give satisfaction. Our stock consists of the following Cook and Parlor Stoves for wood—viz: Buck, Modern, Troy, Globe, &c., for Parlor; Providence Air Tight, Union Air Tight, Ida Air Tight, New Plate, &c.

Dealers would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. NEMAN & WARNICK,

N. E. Corner of Second and Race-sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Jan 27, 1855 21-3m

Schools.

TEACHER WANTED.

ONE bringing satisfactory testimonials of qualifications to teach the higher branches of English, together with Latin and Greek, is desired to take charge of Topsail Academy, and would find a good situation by applying immediately, or within a few weeks. Address N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C., or J. M. Foy. Scott's Hill, New Hanover Co., N. C.

Feb. 23, '54.]—w4t. N. N. NIXON, *President Board of Trustees.*

Southern Post Publish 3 times and forward bill to this Office.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 27th of February.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS:

For the lower branches of English,	$6 00
Do. higher " "	12 00
Do. Latin and Greek Languages and Classical Literature,	18 00

Boarding can be had in good families, convenient to the Academy, at from $5 to $6 per month.

It is desirable that those who expect to enter this school for the session should be present at the opening of the session. L. G. WOODWARD.

Feb. 17, 1854 24-6t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to

D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

Dec. 17, 1853. 87-t20j—16-ly

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 16th January, 1854, under the control of the following faculty, and with the annexed expenses.

THE FACULTY.

Rev. JAMES H. BRENT, *President*, Professor of Ancient Languages, Experimental Sciences and Mathematics.

Mr. , A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.

Mrs. , Professor of Music.

Miss EMILY WEBB, Miss M. B. STAMMIRE, and Miss S. A. BRENT, Assistants in the various departments.

The exercises of the School will be divided into three parts, Primary, High School, and Collegiate. The Primary will prepare for the High School and Collegiate. The High School will embrace a selected part of the Collegiate course. The usual reports will be made to parents on the Primary course. A student passing the High course will be entitled to a certificate of scholarship. A student who has taken the Collegiate course will be entitled to a diploma.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

Collegiate Classes.—Latin—All the course below Virgil and through the Bucolics

Greek.—All the course below the Anabasis, including the Gospel of John.

Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c. Modern Languages—French, German and Italian. Ollendorf's complete system, and one author in each language. Literary—History, Botany, Chemistry and Astronomy and English composition.

ORNAMENTAL.

Music, Drawing, Painting, Needle-work and Embroidery.

PRIMARY.

Smith's Grammar complete; do. Geography do.; Davies' Arithmetic do.; Sand's Series do.; Goodrich's Latin Lessons; do. Greek do.; Davies' Elementary Algebra; Ollendorf's primary system in French, German and Italian. The ornamental branches may be pursued in the Primary department—being regarded as the accomplishments, and not the essentials of an education.

EXPENSES.

Board per session	$50 no extras
Tuition Primary department	7 to 15
High School	15 to 20
Collegiate	20

The ornamental branches extra, unless the whole course is taken, when $100 will cover the entire expense of board and tuition per session.

The Collegiate course will require four years, but students who are prepared can join advanced classes.

CHURCH.

The students may attend whatever church the parents prefer, always accompanied by a teacher.

VISITORS.

Visitors shall be received in the College only in the presence of a teacher, and visits shall be returned only under the same restriction, which does not apply to parents or guardians.

DOMESTIC.

The science of Cookery, House-keeping and Mantua making will form a part of the entire course.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

150 students can be comfortably accommodated in the College buildings.

SUPERVISIONS.

The students will be under the immediate supervision of the President, who will reside in the College, and will be assisted by the professors, teachers and Board of Council.

BOARD OF COUNCIL

RICHARD WASHINGTON,
WILLIAM K. LANE,
WILLIAM T. DORTCH,
WAITMAN THOMPSON,
JOHN C. SLOCUMB,
W. S. G. ANDREWS.

The blanks in the Faculty will be filled as soon as a selection is made from the numerous applicants.

For further information address J. H. Brent, or any of the Board of Council.

Goldsboro', Dec. 22, 1853. 19-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the second Monday in January, 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in the country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expense per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 20, 1853—39-tf.]

LIVER COMPLAINT, DEBILITY.

[*Extract from James Harris Esq's. Letter, Alexandria, Va.*]

After speaking of wonderful cures, on himself, he says—"Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint, and with inability constantly complaining from weakness through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST, EYES.—[*Extract from a letter from J. Grimes Esq., Loudon Co. Va.*]—"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness; pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart; feebleness of the nervous system; complexion shallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM, 38 YEARS.—Mrs. E. Bagwell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention, and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM.—The wife of Thomas M. Yeakle, 70 Pearl street, was a great sufferer for eight years. Restored to perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.—Mr. Jarrett Plummer, 158 East Baltimore street, suffered from this disease intensely six years; could not sleep; dreadful ulcers formed on his limbs, from which splinters of bones issued. His physician pronounced him incuriable; but Hampton's Vegetable Tincture cured him.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.—A boy in the family of Hon. W. P. Thomasson, once member of Congress from Kentucky, was a mass of sores from head to foot. His eyelids turned inside out, protruding over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES, &c.—Mr. Wm. Oldham, of the Baltimore Custom House, suffered these complaints for eighteen months, with both body and mind seriously affected. He was cured by *Hampton's Vegetable Tincture*, after other things failed.

GOUGH, CONSUMPTION, &c.—Mr. Henry C. W. had a cough for five years, great weakness, &c.; had in all five or six physicians; tried all their remedies, but was cured only by

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, by its mild action on the Stomach, Liver, and the Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung Affection; Pains in the Back, Side, and Breast; Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaints, Worms, Nervous Debility—with all the diseases arising from impure blood, and is the greatest Female Medicine ever known.

Call and get a pamphlet with certificates of cures, gratis.

Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and 304 Broadway, New York. Call and get a Pamphlet gratis; sold by C. & D. DuPRE, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.

Sept. 1st, 1853. 52-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices, among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.

Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854.

TO MY TOWN AND COUNTRY PATRONS.—I am now receiving my Spring Stock of Groceries; a part of which has just arrived per Schr. A. J. DeRosset: 25 bags Green Rio Coffee; 10 matts of Old Gov Java do.; 25 boxes prime Cheese; 10 firkins of Extra Goshen Butter; 25 boxes Stewart & Bussing's Hard Candies; 2 bbls. best Lamp Oil; 2 dozen 1 gallon Jars Pickles, assorted; 2 dozen half gallon do. do.; 2 dozen quart Jars do. do; 2 bbls. large No. 1 Mackerel; 1 bbl. large Salmon; 4 dozen of J. W. Collins' Timber Axes. Low for cash at

March 3, 1854. GEO. H. KELLEY'S

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Wilmington Journal.

Wilmington, North Carolina, Friday Morning, February 17th 1854.

From the Boston Post.

Geography of Nebraska Territory.

Now that a bill is before the Congress to organize the Nebraska Territory, our readers may be glad to learn the geography of this proposed territory. Where is the region called Nebraska? What is the extent of it? What is its soil, and productions? What is its population, and what may be its future? Looking in vain through all the newspapers to get answers to these questions the writer has sought information from other sources, and here is the result of his researches:

Nebraska is so named from one of its large rivers called Nebraska, and also Platte river. It contains all the unorganized territory of the United States, if we include within it the Indian territory, so called. If we include in Nebraska, what Mr. Douglas proposes in his bill now pending before Congress, it will extend south to 37 deg., or half a degree above the line established by the compromise of 1820. Taking this line, a considerable portion of the territory now occupied by the Indians would not come into the Nebraska and Kansas territories, into which the region popularly called Nebraska, is to be organized, according to the plan before Congress.

We may say, in general, that Nebraska is bounded on the north by the parallel of 43 deg., on the east by the state of Iowa and Missouri, on the south by the Indian territory, or a portion of it, by Texas and New Mexico, and on the west by the Rocky Mountains, bordering upon Utah and Oregon. According to the estimate in Hayward's United States *Gazette* lately published this territory contains 136,700 square miles, or a tract larger than all the New England states New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Some of the papers estimate that Nebraska is ten or twelve times as large as Ohio. It would seem that by this estimate all the Indian tirritory must be included, or more than that bounded by the Douglas bill.

There have been two previous attempts to organize this territory. One was made in Congress in June, 1845, or soon after the graphic reports were submitted to that body by Col. Fremont. It was then proposed to make the territory extend from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains, and from 41 deg., to 43 deg. north and south, or quite a small affair compared to the bounds now proposed. The second proposition in reference to organization came before Congress in March of last year. The southern boundary was to be the latitude of 36 deg. and the northern that of 41 deg. Neither of these plans were entertained by Congress.

The information to be obtained with regard to Nebraska is by no means extensive nor perfectly accurate from its wilderness state. "Horn's Overland Guide" to California has some facts as to the place and roads of the route to the state of gold. The book is small, and the information is meagre.—Through Owen's geological survey of the territory considerable knowledge of its geology has been acquired.

But the large volume published by Congress, containing the reports of Col. Fremont's expedition through this region to California and Oregon in 1842, '43 and '44 contain by far the largest amount of information, probably, extant on this almost unknown region. Schoolcraft's great work on the North American Indians, contains some valuable statistics on the Indians of this region.

From all sources of information now open, we learn that there are but few white settlers in the Nebraska territory besides the Indian agents, military occupants, and missionaries sent out by the various religious denominations of the United States. The whites are principally located along the Sante Fe road, and the routes leading to California and Oregon. Prominent points for them are Fort Leavenworth a military station and Council Bluffs, an Indian agency.

It is estimated that there are some 75,000 people in Nebraska, the greater part of these being Indians.

It is the choicest hunting ground of the red men, and it is supposed, of the estimated half a million of Indians in the United States, nearly a sixth of them are within this territory. The Sioux tribes alone are supposed to have 3000 lodges, and about 30,000 people. Added to these are in Nebraska, the Pawnees, the Delawares, the Shawnees, the Kickapoos, the Stockbridges, the Crow, Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Aricare, Grosbentres, Assinebowe, the Mandan and other Indians. A portion of the Cherokees will fall into this territory, under the bill of Mr. Douglass.—It is well known that the American board of missions has for many years employed missionaries among those Indians. The Osages would also be included, to whom the same association formerly sent missionaries.

The climate of Nebraska is, of course, different in different parts. Its southern portion may have about the climate of Virginia, its interior of Connecticut, and its extreme northern section that of Maine.—Then the prairie region must be milder than the mountainous portions on the western borders. The tops of its highest mountains are described as covered with almost perpetual snow.

The soil varies as much as the climate.—Much of it is excellent, while other portions are composed of nothing but sand, such as the Great American Desert, in the central portion of the territory. The eastern portion is generally prarie, which like the tracts on the numerous rivers, is productive. It is generally agreed that the country must be chiefly an agricultural one. Manufactures may flourish to some extent, and commerce hardly at all, as it is far from oceans and has no great lakes leading thereto

The agricultural powers of the country may be somewhat inferred from the returns of the corps of the four tribes of Christian Indians—the Delawares, Kickapoos, Shawnees and Stockbridges—all living north and south of the Kansas river. The number of these Indians is 2702. They are mostly supported by agriculture, and these returns are for a single year. The number of acres cultivated were over 4000. They raised over 80,000 bushels of corn, 2690 bushels of wheat and 12,000 bushels of oats. They kept over 900 working oxen, and large numbers of horses. Of melons of all kinds they raised over 200,000, and 400 hogs. The value of their products is put down at $31,000.

Among these Indians, civilization and Christianity have much advanced, and will be further indicated by the statistics that follow. They have six schools, seven teachers, and two hundred scholars. Their Sabbath schools are five, and their churches the same. Of professors of religion there are 372, nearly half of whom are males, or a much larger portion than is usual in England. The Nebraska, the Kansas and the Arkansas are the three great rivers.—The first two flow from west to east and empty into the Missouri several hundred miles above its mouth. The branches or forks of these rivers are many. The Arkansas rises in the western portion of the territory and flows southeast, and empties, after crossing the State by the same name, into the Mississippi.—The Nebraska river is from one to three miles broad. It is full of Islands covered with cotton wood, willow and shrubs. Col. Long says that "only forty miles of it is open to steamboat navigation." The great emigrant routes to California and Oregon follows the north fork of this river. The Fremont route of 1843 was upon the south fork of the same river.—The Kansas river is navigable for 150 miles from its mouth, for steamboats.

All accounts agree that this territory is not well wooded, or at least, is not a timber country. Many trees that are found in our forests, such as elm, birch, maple, white oak, willow and pines are found there.

Much of the country is high table and prairie land, elevated from 2000 to 6000 feet above the sea. The climate is termed very dry. Wild animals abound there, such as buffaloes, deer, elk, antelopes, prairie dogs, mountain sheep, wolves, wild horses, turkeys, etc. Occasionally a grizzly bear crosses the track of the traveller. Those who journey through this territory subsist much upon the meat of the buffalo, the meat of the cows being much preferred to that of the bulls. Deer are much used for food, as also a plant called the milk plant, much eaten by the Indians.

Fremont's account of his giving chase to the buffaloes, in company with Kit Carson and others, is exciting in the extreme. One must be a good deal of a horseman, as well as marksman to engage in that hazardous sport.

This vast region is now almost an unbroken wilderness. As the territory is not organized, the emigrant has not yet fixed his eye upon it, except with the hope of fixing his abode there as soon as the word goes forth from Washington. It is not too much to say that the people are impatiently waiting to have this new and magnificent field opened to their enterprise. Whenever it shall thus be opened, they will pour into that land in even greater numbers than flowed into California, for it is so much easier reached—it is about the centre of these United States—it offers fine inducements to the farmer, and is on the great proposed route of the Pacific Railroad.

It is not strange that the Nebraska bill of Mr. Douglas should have excited great interest among all parties and in all sections.

Two or Three Thows and Pigs.

During a recent visit to the interior, we heard of an incident not yet cold on the breath of local circulation, which had as well receive newspaper life and immortality now as at any other time. A city country gentleman of the section which we were visiting, who *lithps* after the most approved fashion, wanted a few pigs, for the purpose of supplying his family with roasters in the fall and bacon in the winter. He had a new man-of-all-work, who was not very familiar with his peculiarity of speech, and had not exactly taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the line of business in which his employer was engaged.

'John,' said the city-country gentleman, one day after breakfast, 'go out this morning and buy me two or three thows and pigs.'

'Yes sir,' replied John, 'it shall be done.'

John did not return till late in the day, when he was met by his master and accosted thus:

'Did you get 'em?'

'No sir,' answered John, 'not all. The drowers have been about buying up large numbers, and I could get only eight hundred.'

'Eight hundred *what*, thir?' demanded the master impatiently.

'Eight hundred *pigs*, as you told me,' replied John.

'I told you no such thing. I told you, thir, to go and buy me two or three thows and pigs.'

'I know it,' answered John, 'but I couldn't get two or three thousand. I've been out all day, and scoured the whole country, and could get but eight hundred.

Light now, for the first time after the order had been given, flashed up on the gentleman's mind. He comprehended the cause of the misunderstanding, and although not exactly in the mood for laughing, very good naturedly pocketed the costly joke, and asked:

'How many did you get, John?'

'Eight hundred, sir, and that was all I *could* get.'

'And did you *buy* them outright, John, or only talk of taking them?'

'Bought them for good,' replied John, 'and had hard work to keep them out of the hands of the drovers, and the owners will be here for their pay in the morning?'

The best of the joke, so far as the gentleman was concerned, is to follow. This happened last season. The hogs were received, kept and fed for a short time, and then sold for the block at a handsome profit.—*Louisville Courier.*

A very good story, but only a new version of one we heard many years ago, of a simple yeoman of Gloucester county, Va., who *lisped* in the same way. Being called out to do militia duty and hurried away to Gloucester-town [opposite York] to assist at the capture of Cornwallis's army, he forgot to provide for three sows, each with a litter of pigs which upon recollecting he knew must starve in his absence. In great distress he begged the officer in command for permission to go home and feed them; but was told it could not be granted to save all the sows and pigs in Gloucester. Our hero then determined to find out "Gineral Markiss" [as the country people called the Marquis La Fayette] and see what he could do for him, and presently seeing the good La Fayette riding past, he hailed him without hesitation:

"Hallo! I say—Gineral Markiss!"

"Well, my good man, what do you want?"

"I'th got three *thows* and pigs starving, and I want you to let me go home and feed 'em, else they'll all die."

"*Three thousand* pigs," [said the General] and starving for food! Go home certainly my good fellow, as quick as possible and save their life, lest you cause a famine in the land."—*Herald.*

If one half the pains was taken to impreove th human race that there is to improve the breed of sheep, the blood of horses, and the size of pumkins, we should have some hope for the "perfectibility of mankind." But so long as physical and moral deformity and disease are licensed to perpetrate themselves, the breed of ill-shapen sinners will continue to multiply so rapidly as to postpone the millenium beyond the boundary of human hope.

The Cherokee Marriage ceremony is very expressive—man and woman joining hands over a running water, indicating that their life may flow on in one stream.

John Mitchel, in this week's Citizen, giving the characteristics of various journals by which he has been noticed, thus glances at "*one*:"

"One newspaper there is in New York, and one, we are told, of very large circulation, but whose name we had rather (as a matter of taste) not write down, print, or pronounce. It has correspondents, real or imaginary, everywhere from pole to pole, and every correspondent of them is in a paroxysm of excitement at the date of every real or imaginary letter: there is an eternal crisis announced in the columns of this unnameable newspaper; and its first and earliest news of everything are always startling, always needing confirmation, but seldom getting it.—This journal is forever loudest, in the jubilant chorus of adulation to a stranger—loudest too, in the full cry of hounds that so open upon his track, to run him down and rend him. And, what is worst of all, it has not only great circulation in New York, but many copyists amongst the more paltry and ungrammatical of the country papers. One thing, however, is consolatory to know—it is not American: it is owned by a Scotchman, and written (though in bad English) by Englishmen.

To the intense disgust of the Editor of the "Citizen," this abject newspaper and its whole sect or school of newspapers, felt Webster's dictionary too poor to express all the wisdom, goodness and talent of him the said Editor. He was compared, nay, preferred, to the loftiest genius and hero of his age.—He and his comrades, the baffled, transported Irish rebels of '48, were glorified as if they had been Argonauts, and the Australasian a golden fleece. And above even these Argonauts, he the same Editor, was by such high authority exalted;—he was the noblest Roman of them all."

It was too fulsome: and we sometimes sternly asked ourselves what base act we could have committed to win the applause of this nameless newspaper and its ungrammatical but noisy sect. We had not money enough to pay them for keeping it up, even if that had been desirable. We had no intention of swearing by any of the "tickets," or mounting any of their "platforms," to tumble or juggle there.—We knew, therefore, that they would soon find us out, and treat us accordingly.

A Grateful Nation.—A wronged man I have been—more wronged than this world tells of; forever the public good has guided me in suffering as in action; but when falsehood is in vigorous activity, with encouragement and support, and power; when even from the judgment seat insolence and oppression are dealt forth, the dignity of human nature gives a right, without imputation of vanity, to avow good services. To me, also, as an inspired truth, has come that passionate burst of eloquence with which Charles Fox repelled for enmity—"There is a spirit of resistance implanted by the Deity in the breast of man proportioned to the size of the wrongs he is destined to endure." This spirit prompts me to vindicate a claim to better usage.

I have won victories, subdued a great kingdom by arms and legislation, so as to enable a million of human beings to enjoy life and lift their heads in freedom. I have opened a vast field for commercial enterprise by the Indus, augmented the revenue of the Indian government by millions; and in a moment of imminent peril saved the Anglo Indian Empire from mutiny more formidable than ever menaced its stability. The return has been twice to drive me from high and honorable positions, and all but proclaim me a public enemy. In Parliament villified by men without truth or honor; out of it libeled, and from bench with vulgar insult refused protection against slander, I leave my actions to history.

Sir Charles Napier.

Drawing of the Havana Lottery.

A late letter from Havana to the Charleston Standard says:

"I was present on Friday last, at the drawing of the 'Grand Royal Cuban Lottery,' which exhibited the Cuban population in, to me, a new light, and therefore I send you a description of the scene.

"A platform was erected in one of the arches of the square of the Custom House, which at the back and sides was hung with crimson drapery, at the back was suspended a portrait of the Queen of Spain.—There were two large gaudily painted globes placed near the edge of the platform, in one of which was placed representatives of the whole number of tickets, and in the other the several prizes; two boys ascended the platform, the globes were turned by negroes, a military band played one of the Royal Marches, a file of soldiers,—soldiers here play a prominent part on all public occasions,—was placed to keep the crowd clear of the platform, and the drawing commenced. One of the boys thrust his arm into one of the globes and drew out a number, then marched with a theatrical air to the rear of the platform; the other boy went through a similar ceremony, and the two advanced together to the front, the one proclaimed the number, the other the Prize; then there was a universal examining of tickets, but no one appeared to hold the fortunate number, and the ceremony of drawing another number was gone through and a like result ensued; at the drawing of the fifth number there was a shriek of joy, and a miserable looking duodecimo edition of a man was discovered to have swooned with delight at being the holder of the eighth of a two thousand dollar prize. Poor devil! when he 'came to,' as I believe the old ladies call it, he said, "Caramba, I thought it was $20,000." During the day I heard of several parties who had drawn small prizes, but although all the city, or rather all the white population of it, appeared to hold portions of tickets, yet no one, that I have heard of, held the number 12,567, which drew the $100,000 prize. I will not say that the drawing was not fairly conducted, but I confesss I liked not the two boys turning their backs upon the crowd and marching to the rear of the platform; it afforded opportunity for collusion, and no dimes or dollars of my 'hard earnings' shall be invested in the 'Royal Cuban Lottery.'"

'Will you have two buffaloes?" inquired a stable keeper of a foreigner, who was going to try his first sleigh ride.

"Good gracious! no!" was the reply, "I want a horse.

It is a terrible thing, says Goethe, to see a great man made much of by a party of blockheads.

The surest way to prevail on a young couple to marry, is to oppose them. Tell them you "would rather see them in their graves," and twelve months afterward their baby will pass you twice a day in a willow wagon.

"Our humble opinion is that the act of a *prudent proprietor* may sometimes conflict with the duties of a *faithful agent*,—and we think we have authority for saying, that the Public Lands are only held *in trust* by the General Government, for certain purposes mentioned, and not to be used to build up one portion of the Union at the expense of the other!"—*Salem Press.*

The above extract from the Salem Press will give the reader a correct idea of the style in which the whig presses discuss the subject of the public lands. We have any quantity of declamation over the prodigality of the Government in wasting the public lands—any quantity of complaint (for it really appears to be nothing else) at the prosperity of the land States, who are benefitted we admit by our land policy—any quantity of protestation against the injustice of building up the new States at the expense of the old. Do kind brethren of the whig press, give us a change—do treat us to something like argument on the subject. Show us how the granting of *alternate sections of the public lands in aid of railways penetrating them, and doubling the value of the section reserved to the Government*, can operate to build up the new at the expense of the old States.—It is vain to reply by pointing out immese benefit conferred by this system on the new States. It is vain to point to the magnificent results of the Illinois Central Railroad, and other simila: works. You only prove thereby that the system *benefits the new States*. You do *not* show that it *injures the old States*. For it can be, and it has been, demonstrated that the system works *no loss but a gain* to the General Government It, therefore, works *no loss to the severeral States that Government represents*, but is a benefit to them.

Is it not a little strange that Millard Fillmore—a man whom the whig party of North Carolina delighted to honor—never once vetoed a bill granting alternate sections of the public lands in aid of railroads? If Mr Fillmore had believed that this system was a prodigal wasting of the public property, and worked injustice to the old States, would he have signed all these bills? Would not he, a citizen of one of the old States, have remonstrated in his annual messages to Congress against the injustice of the system? But though we find him recommending more than once a change in our tariff system and a return to the favorite whig scheme of a high protective tariff, he *never once raised his voice against the land policy of the Government*. Moreover, *Mr. Fillmore signed the identical bill granting public land in aid of the Illinois Central Railroad*, against which we have heard so much whig declamation. Will some of our whig friends favor us with an explanation of this remarkable fact?—*North Carolinian.*

The Great Poultry Show.—There is an epidemic prevailing, not only all over this country, but in Europe to breed hens of enormous, and as we think unprofitable sizes; and one of the objects as well as effects of these shows is to spread the fever and keep up the prices. This is no hard matter, when so many amateurs are ready to "go it blind" on a purchase.

We recollect the statement of an editor last year in Massachusetts, who bought half a dozen *pure Cochin China eggs* at $6 a dozen, which produced him six very ugly ducks.

Another bought half a dozen eggs of "a new variety," which the seller assured him would produce "very rare birds." So they did, for they were put under the very best hen, and in due time came out—"what do you think?"

"I could not guess," said his friend, "what were they?"

"*Land turtles*, by thunder, and what was worse, as soon as they were hatched they seized upon the old hen, and such a squalling never was heard in any other hen's nest, I will swear."

Another would-be amateur was very anxious to go in for a brood of Shanghais, but had no setting hen. The dealer in eggs, at fifty cents each, very kindly informed him how to hatch his chickens in warm water, by the use of a spirit lamp. He bought the eggs and followed directions, and got some very well cooked eggs.

The President of the National Poultry Society tells a pretty good anecdote upon himself in this line. Having undertaken to have the show in the Museum, he was pretty anxious to have it not only a big one but to have some of the biggest of the big sort exhibited. Of course cute Yankees soon found that out, and one of them came to him and said "he had eight of the tarnelest biggest Shanghies in all creation; he had got them on purpose to go in for the big prize at the Albany show, and after that if Mr. Barnum was of a mind to have 'em, he didn't much care if he sold out at a fair price."

Barnum took a hasty look, and thought they were about the size of an old fashioned two year old bull, and guessed may be they would win; and being unwilling that Albany should have the very biggest, he paid the fellow $80 for the eight fowls, and put them away in reserve for the National Show.

"But I shan't show them," says Barnum, after visiting Albany.

"Why not?"

"Because there is no premium for that sort. They might pass for Bantams alongside of some of those, but the largest of them are not as big as the smallest of the same sort in that exhibition. The fact is the fellow made two sales: he sold me and his fowls at the same time.—*N. Y Tribune.*

Contemplated Fusion of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches.—The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Vienna on Jan. 23, sends the following important news:—Improbable as it may appear, negotiations are going on between the Russian government and the Papal Nuncio who resides here, for bringing about a fusion of the Catholic and Greek Churches. The Russian cabinet is anxious to secure the co-operation of the high Catholic party during the present crisis, but of course when the danger is over the negotiations will be over too. The ambition of the Roman Catholic hierarchy will probably induce it to swallow the coarse bait.

Prince Milosch is with Prince Gortschakoff at Krajova, and this is evidently a demonstration against Prince Alexander, the present Hospodar of Servia. The telegraphic despatches received from Hermannstadt, which announce the fall of Silistria, are totally false. The news of the defeat of the Russians before Kalafat has caused a tremendous sensation at Bucharest. The Archduchess Elizabeth, the widow of the Duke Ferdinand of Modena, was yesterday bethrothed to Charles Ferdinand, the second brother of the Archdude Albrecht, who is civil and military Governor of Hungary. Prince Charles Ferdinand is commander of the tenth army corps in Hungary.

Reform Should Begin At Home.

"This is pleasant," exclaimed the young husband, taking his seat cosily in the rocking-chair as the things were removed. The fire glowing in the grate, revealing a pretty neatly furnished sitting-room, with all the appliances of comfort. The fatiguing business of the day was over, an I he sat enjoying what he had all day been anticipating, the delights of his own fireside. His pretty wife Esther took her work, and sat down by the table,

"It is pleasant to have a home of one's own," he again said, taking a satisfactory survey of his little quarters. The cold rain beat against the windows, and he thought he felt really grateful for all his present comforts.

"Now, if we only had a piano," exclaimed the wife.

"Give me the music of your own sweet voice before all the pianos in creation," he declared complimentary, besides a certain secret disappointment, that his wife's thankfullness did not happily chime with his own.

"Well, but we want one of our friends," said Esther.

"Let our friends come and see *us*, and not to hear a piano," exclaimed the husband.

"But, George, everybody has a piano now-a-days—we don't go anywhere without seeing a piano," persisted the wife.

"And yet I don't know what we want one for—you will have no time to play on one, and I don't want to hear it."

"Why they are so fashionable—I think our rooms look nearly naked without one."

"I think it looks just right."

"I think it looks very naked—we want a piano shockingly," protested Esther, emphatically.

The husband rocked violently.

"Your lamp smokes, my dear," said he after a long pause.

"When *are* you going to get an astral lamp? I have told you a dozen times how much we needed one," said Esther, pettishly.

"Those are very pretty lamps—I never can see by an astral lamp," said her husband. "Those lamps are the prettiest of the kind I ever saw—they were bought in Boston."

"But, George, I do not think our room is complete without an astral lamp," said Esther, sharply. "They are so fashionable! Why the Morgans and Millers, and many others I might mention, all have them; I am sure we ought to."

"We ought to, if we take pattern by other people's expenses, and I don't see any reason in that."

The husband moved uneasily in his chair.

"We want to live as well as others," said Esther.

"We want to live within our means, Esther," exclaimed George.

"I am sure we can afford it as well as the Morgans, and Millers, and Thorns—we do not wish to appear mean."

George's cheek crimsoned.

"Mean! I am not mean!" he cried angrily.

"Then we do not wish to appear so," said the wife. "To complete this room, and make it look like other people's, we want a piano and an astral lamp."

"We want—we want!" muttered the husband, "there's no satisfying women's wants, do what you may," and he abruptly left the room.

How many husbands are in a similar dilemma? How many houses and husbands are rendered uncomfortable by the constant dissatisfaction of a wife, with present comforts and present provisions? How many bright prospects for business have ended in bankruptcy and ruin, in order to satisfy this secret hankering after fashionable necessaries? Could the real cause of many a failure be known, it would be found to result from useless expenditure at home—expenses to answer the demands of fashion, and "what will people think?"

"My wife has made my fortune," said a gentleman of great possessions, "by her thrift and prudence, and cheerfulness, when I was just beginning."

"And mine has lost my fortune," answered his companion, "by useless extravagance and repining when I was doing well."

What a world does this open to the influence which a wife possesses over the future prosperity of her family! Let the wife know her influence and try to use it wisely and well.

Be satisfied to commence on a small scale. It is too common for young housekeepers to begin where their mothers ended. Buy all that is necessary to work skilfully with; adorn your house with all that will render it comfortable. Do not look at richer homes, and covet their costly furniture. If secret dissatisfaction is ready to spring up, go a step further and visit the homes of the poor suffering; behold dark cheerless apartments, insufficient clothing, and absence of all the comforts and refinements of social life, and then return to your own with a joyful spirit. You will then be prepared to meet your husband with a grateful heart, and be ready to appreciate the toil and self-denial which he has endured in this business world to surround you with the delights of home; then you will be ready to co-operate cheerfully with him in so arranging your expenses, that his mind will not be constantly harrassed with fears lest his family expenditures may encroach upon public payments. Be independent; a young housekeeper never needed greater moral courage than she does now to resist the arrogance of fashion. Do not let the A's and B's decide what you must have, neither let them hold the strings of your purse. You know best what you can and ought to afford; then decide, with a strict integrity according to your means. Let not the censure or the approval of the world ever tempt you to buy what you hardly think you can afford. It matters but little what people think, provided you are true to yourself and family.

LOST IN THE WOODS.—A Western paper contains an account of three German quarry-men, in the employ of the Lake Superior Saut Ship Canal Company, who left their quarters for a short excursion on the 13th ult., and did not return. A large number of their fellow workmen turned out and searched the woods in the vicinity for several days in succession, but without being able to find the lost ones; and soon after the steamers came to take off the men for the winter. On the 29th ult., Ebenezer Warren, who resided with his family on the main land opposite Drummond's Island, discovered a fire on the island, and men about it. He hastened to the spot in a boat, and found two of the men who had been lost weeks before. They were so much exhausted that they could barely stand or talk. Their clothes were nearly all gone, and their limbs frozen and bare. They had wandered for fifteen days about the Island, with no other food than one partridge and a few beachnuts, which they had picked up in their wanderings. They at last succeeded, by means of a knife and flint, in making a fire, the smoke of which led to their deliverance. Their companion had left them on the eighth day, and undoubtedly perished with hunger and cold. The two men who were rescued were well cared for, but will suffer for some months from the effects of their exposure.

Count D'Orsay hearing an American talking very grandly of Yankee enterprise, proposed to join him on any speculation he might choose. "Well, then," replied the American, "I'll take you to New York and exhibit you. Tickets would be sold at auction. The rush to see you would be tremendous. We should instantly make a fortune."

Improvements In Blacksmithing.

The *Scientific American* says:—Sawing-heated iron and steel, is not known or thought of by blacksmiths; and when several forks or branches are to be formed from one stock, even if the branches are required to remain eventually, nearly in contact, and parallel to each other, the usual method is to split the end of the iron with an awkward chisel; thereby deforming the edge of each branch; on which account, the branches must be bent asunder for the purpose of hammering, squaring and shaping the edge of each; after which they are brought together as well as may be, usually retaining a roughness in form, if not a defiency of size and strength, near the juncture of the branches. Instead of this tedious process, the iron when heated may be put into a vice, and the ends may be readily slit with a suitable saw, which would save much labor in hammering and filing. A saw for this purpose should be made thicker at the edge than at the back, and with uniform teeth about one-twelfth of an inch apart. The saw when used, must be often dipped in water, to prevent its becoming too much heated.—There is also a method of sawing or cutting hardened steel, which is not so generally known as should be. A circular piece of common thin iron plate, or sheet iron, being adjusted to a lathe, or by other means put into a violent rotary motion, will readily cut off a file, a cutting tool, or tempered steel spring, without drawing or reducing the temper. There is much mystery in the wonderful effect of this buz, and its cutting property is attributed to electricity. It answers a very convenient purpose, however, when the shape and form of articles are required to be altered without affecting their temper. It furnishes a convenient method for cutting teeth to large saws, but objectionable an account of the newly cut surface being left so hard that they cannot be readily filed by a common file. Connected with the subject of "mysterious effects," it may be stated that a bar of iron of almost any size, may be instantly sundered while hot, by the simple application of a piece of common roll brimstone. A knowledge of this fact will be useful, when some piece of iron work is required to be severed, but which as is sometimes the case, is so constructed and situated that no ordinary chisel or cutting tool can be brought to apply. Holes may be instantly perforated through bares or plates of heated iron, by the application of pointed pieces of brimstone. This phenomenon is curious, although it seldom affords much practical utility.

American Travel.

The late celebrated Mr. Clay was a man of great resolution and considerable daring. He once told the following anecdote to a friend of ours:

Travelling, in early manhood, in a public conveyance in a southeastern State, he found himself in the company of three other persons, consisting of a young lady and gentleman, her husband, and of an individual muffled up in a cloak, whose countenance was concealed, and who appeared to be indulging in a tete-a-tete with Morpheus.

Suddenly a big, brawny Kentuckian got into the coach, smoking a cigar, and frowned fiercely around, as much as to say: "I'm half horse, half aligator; the yallow flower of the forest, all brimstone but the head and ears, and that's aquafortis." In fact he looked as savage as a meat-axe, and puffed forth huge volumes of smoke, without reference to the company within, especially of the lady, who manifested certain timid symptoms of annoyance. Presently, after some whispering, the gentleman with her, in the politest accents, requested the stranger not to smoke, as it annoyed his companion. The fellow answered: "I reckon I've paid my place. I'll smoke as much as I darn please; and all hell shan't stop me no how."—With that he looked dangerous, and rolled his eyes round as fiercely as a rattle-snake. It was evident, he had no objection to a quarrel, and that, if it occurred, it was likely to lead to a deadly struggle. The young man who had spoken to him shrunk back and was silent.

Clay felt his gallantry aroused. He considered for a moment whether he should interfere, but experienced a natural reluctance to draw upon himself the brutal violence of his gigantic adversary. In that lawless country he knew his life might be sacrificed unavenged. He knew himself physically unequal to the contest, and he thought, after all, it was not his business quixotically to take up another man's quarrel. Feeling pity for the insulted and disgust toward the insulter, he determined to take no notice; when very quietly indeed, the cloaked figure in the corner assumed an upright position, and the mantle was suffered to fall from it without effort or excitement.—The small but sinewy form of a man, plainly dressed in a tightly-buttoned frockcoat, with nothing remarkable about his appearance, was seen, and a pair of bright gray eyes sought the fierce optics of the ferocious Kentuckian. Without a word this "lay figure passed his hand beneath his collar, at the back of his neck, and slowly and deliberately pulled forth a long, extremely long, amd glittering knife from its sheath in that singular place. "Stranger," he said, "my name is Colonel James Bowie, well known in Arkansas and Louisiana; and if you don't put that cigar out of the window in a quarter of a minute, I'll put this knife through your bowels sure as death."

Clay said he never forgot in after life the expression of the colonel's eye at that moment. The predominant impression made upon him was the certainty of threat being fulfilled; and apparently the same conviction impressed itself ere long upon the offender during the two or three seconds his eyes met that of Bowie. He was the weaker, and he quailed. With a curse he tore the cigar from between his teeth, and flung it, scowling but downcast, out of the coach window.

Upon this Colonel James Bowie as deliberately replaced his long knife in its eccentric hiding-place, and, without saying a word to any one, or even vouchsafing a glance at any one, refolded his cloak around him, and did not utter another syllable to the end of the journey.—*New Quarterly Review for January.*

THE ERICSSON CALORIC SHIP.—Capt. Ericsson's hot air ship left New York on Friday on a private trial trip. The intention was that she should remain out three or four days, but her cylinders proving defective she returned the same evening. The Journal of Commerce makes the following notice of the trip:

The public were taken by surprise yesterday, on seeing the "Ericsson" moving around the waters of the Bay. None beside Capt. Ericsson, the owners, and others immediately interested was on board, but we learn that the performances of the ship were such as to afford the highest degree of satisfaction. The difficulty of making the engines air-tight has proved to be greater than could have been anticipated; yet this is being gradually overcome. The wheels yesterday made 6½ turns on a very small pressure,—say one-fourth, if the maximum pressure, which (in the words of one well qualified to know,) "is intended, and which will be carried." Her cylinders are but sixty inches, instead of one hundred, as in the Collins steamers; and it is affirmed that even with the pressure already attained, supposing she was provided with cylinders of the latter dimensions, she might have been driven with any desired speed.

The greatest interest was manifested yesterday on its becoming known that the Ericsson had gone down the Bay, and eager inquiry made as to the result.—The quantity of fuel consumed on the trip was quite insignificant.

I Am Not Old.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

I am not old—though years have cast
Their shadow on my way;
I am not old—though youth has pass'd
On rapid wings away;
For in my heart a fountain flows,
And round it pleasant thoughts repose;
And sympathies and feelings high,
Spring like the stars on evening's sky.

I am not old—Time may have set
"His signet on my brow,"
And some faint furrows there have met,
Which care may deepen now;
Yet love, fond love, a chaplet weaves
Of fresh young birds and verdans leaves;
And still in fancy I can twine
Thoughts, sweet as flowers that once were mine.

Extract from Gen. Houston's speech on the Nebraska bill:

"The Senator from Connecticut had intimated that the presidency had something to do with this measure. He knew not how that fact was, but he stood in opposition to the majority. Several distinguished senators had been named for that office. Among them the senators from South Carolina, Mr. Butler, from Virginia, Mr. Hunter and himself. He thought he could illustrate the feelings of each of these senators, with respect to this matter, by reciting an anecdote. It was customary at one time in Georgia for magistrates assembled in quorum court to fill all vacancies among the justices of the peace, during the recess of the legislature. The muster bounds were there called company beats. On one occasion a vacancy happened in the magistrates in the beat of Capt. Water. An upright, honest, robust athletic Irish gentleman, named Teet, was a candidate for the vacancy, and he being a gentleman accustomed to giving his friends a tapping on the head on all occasions where they opposed him, he was advised to attend the court. He did so, and secured the favor of two of the five justices. Towards the close of the day, and as Saturday night drew on, one of his friends said—'Oh, there is a vacancy in Captain Water's beat, who shall we appoint?' His other friend immediately answered—'Sure and yonder is Mr. Teet, who lives there, he can recommend some one.' Teet was therefore called up and asked if he knew any man in the beat whom he could recommend to fill the vacancy in the justices of the peace. Teet responded—'May it plase yer honors, I have lived in that same bate these fifteen years, and know every man, woman and child who ever lived there; but now I'll spake to your honors just as if I wasn't here at all, and didn't know anything in reference to it, and divil a fitener man in the whole bate than myself for the place.' [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Weller—Do you apply that to yourself? [Laughter.]

Mr. Houston—No, I say that is the feeling which doubtless is entertained by all those gentlemen who are named for the presidency. [Laughter."]

THE THREE DROMIOS.—The Memorial Bordelais has the following curious story:—A young man, wearing a glazed cap and caoutchoue cloak, presented himself on Saturday in a restaurant of the Rue Mautrec, and ordered a dinner. He remained three-quarters of an hour at table, and ate like a man who has twice as much appetite as ordinary mortals, then he paid his bill and went away. In about five minutes the same person re-entered, seated himself at table, commanded a new dinner larger than the first, and retired, after having consumed it as quietly as could be. The restaurateur was astonished at such voracity. He cried that it was a miracle, and related it to his waiters and servants; but no sooner had he concluded than the man re-appeared, ordered a third dinner, and devoured it as if he had taken nothing for two days. The restaurateur went to his neighbors. The waiters assembled round him, regarded him as a phenomenon, and dared not speak to him. On his departure the master of the establishment, wishing to know who he was, followed him.—He went to a cafe, where he joined two other persons who were seated at the table, on which were three *demi-tasses*. These two personages resembled the one who entered as two drops of water resemble another drop. The restaurateur had then the explanation of the mystery. The young men told him that they were three brothers, and were all born at the same time; they were travelling for a commercial firm at Paris. They were dressed in the same way. They excite in the strongest degree the curiosity of the persons who see them together, and in our town nothing else is talked of than their miraculous resemblance, and the jokes which by means of it they play off on persons who see them for the first time.

Admiral Hamelin.

Ferdinand Alphonso Hamelin, Commander-in-Ghief of the French fleet in the Dardanelles, was born at Pont-l'Eveque, (Calvados,) the 2d of September, 1796. He entered the naval service at ten years old, and served under his uncle, Admiral Hamelin, during the memorable Indian campaign. At an early age he was intrusted with some of the most difficult and arduous duties, which he so well discharged, that in 1813 he was elevated to the rank of lieutenant, and two years afterwards was named adjutant under Bear-Admiral Hamelin. He took part, in 1823, in the command of the fleet sent to Cadiz, received the order of St. Ferdinand of Spain, and the following year was appointed commander of a frigate sent on a cruise against the Algerine pirates. During the struggle which ensued, he merited the highest honor for his calm, determined bravery. In 1828, he performed good service as captain of "La Favorite" in an important commission in the South Seas. In 1830, he joined in the expedition to Algiers, and executed the various duties which were committed to him so ably, that in 1812 he became rear-admiral, and shortly afterwards major-general of the fleet at Toulon. In the high position which he now held he was commissioned to see the fulfillment of a treaty which had been concluded between France and the government of Owyhee. On his return to France, he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, 7th of July, 1848.—Vice-Admiral Hamelin was likewise chosen that same year as a member of the Council of the Polytechnic School—was appointed inspector-general at Toulon, as also at Rochefort. In the following year he was engaged on the commission respecting light-houses, was appointed a member of the Admirality Board and perfect of the Marine department at Toulon.—On the 30th of June, 1853, M. Le Vice-Admiral Hamelin was named commander-in-chief of the French fleet, and on the 15th of July took the command of the fleet at Besika.

Admiral Hamelin is well worthy of all the praise that has been bestowed upon him. He possesses great energy in command, consummate experience, and theoretical knowledge of the highest order.

PAY OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—The pay of a French soldier is nine cents and a half per day, finding themseles food, or, what is the same thing, with food and two cents a day pocket money. Chevalier in his notes on America, says an American boy eighteen years of age gets more pay for his labor than a captain in the French army.

A Cincinnati paper says that several thousand barrels of blood are annually used in that city in the manufacture of sweet wine. The chap who said that every part of the hog was ussd in Ohio, even his squeal being let out to opera managers, was not far out of the way.

Now-a-Days.

Alas! how every thing has changed,
Since I was sweet sixteen,
When all the girls wore homespun frocks,
And aprons nice and clean;
With bonnets made of braided straw,
That tied beneath the chin,
The shawls laid neatly on the neck,
And fastened with a pin.

I recollect the time when I
Rode father's horse to mill.
Across the meadow's rock and field,
And up and down the hill;
And when our folks were out at work,
As sure as I'm a sinner,
I jump upon a horse bare-back,
And carried them their dinner.

Dear-me! young ladies, now-a-days,
Would almost faint away,
To think of riding all alone,
In wagon, chaise or sleigh;
And as for giving "pa" his meals,
Or helping "ma" to bake,
Oh! saints, 'twould spoil their lily hands,
Though sometimes they make cake.

When winter came, the maiden's heart
Began to beat and flutter;
Each beau would take his sweatheart out
Sleigh riding in a cutter,
Or, if the storm was bleak and cold,
The girls and beaux together,
Would meet and have most glorious fun,
And never mind the weather.

But now, indeed, it grieves me much
The circumstance to mention,
However kind the young man's heart,
And honest his intention;
He never asked the girls to ride,
But such a war is waged,
And if he sees her once a week,
Why, surely, "they're engaged."

The Oldest Hotel in the United States.

A friend of ours from "Old Virginia," says the Galveston, Texas, *News*, who not long since stopped at the "Swan Tavern," in Yorktown, has handed us the folloiny card, which he found pasted up in that house, and which, he says, is strictly true in every particular. We understand that Mr. ANDERSON is a descendant from the original proprietor, who flourished as "mine host," in the same old brick building, 130 years ago, or near 50 years before it witnessed the capture of Lord CORNWALLIS:

SWAN TAVERN AT YORKTOWN.

This ancient building was opened as a House of Entertainment on the 18th March, 1722 and is now in its 130th year, being the senior establishment of its kind in the United States. It now receives and accommodates travelers on the following terms:—Visitors are to state their names and residences and be prepared to pay their fare in specie change, without regard to age, at the following rates: Breakfast, Dinner and Supper, fifty cents each; lodging, twenty-five cents; servants' meals 25 cents each; Weekly Board, nine dollars; Monthly Board, one dollar per day; Horses, seventy-five cents per night, and single feed, twenty-five cents. Plain drinks at the Bar, six and a quarter cents each; Punch, Mint Juleps, &c., double that price. Rooms for public meetings, court martial, taking depositions, and such like assemblages, will be charged for by the day. As the House is not intended to be a place of lazy, unprofitable resort, mere loungers are requested to keep away; and all who come only to idle their time at the fire in winter, or to gulph down ice water in summer, will be charged, daily, twenty-five cents each. Rude, noisy, or intoxicated persons will not be tolerated on any terms. ROBERT ANDERSON.

Yorktown, 1852.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—The imports of foreign goods at the port of New York have shown a constant comparative increase for more than eighteen months previous to the opening of the currant year. For the first ten days of January there was a slight falling off, but this was soon overcome, and the total receipts for January were $6,166,829 greater than for the corresponding month of last year. Since the beginning of Febuary the current of increase has been arrested. The total imports for Febuary are $6,386,340 LESS than for Febuary, 1853, and only $1, 846,003 greater than the total for the correspondent month of 1852.

A NEW DUEL IN EMBRYO.—Mr. Gaillardet in his last letter to the French Courier writes that a journal of Caen has foolishly published a communication from one of the sons of the Marquis de Turgot, the French minister at Madrid, in which he (the son) announces his determination to go to Madrid and demand of the younger Soule reparation for the wound received by the Marquis in the meeting with Mr. Soule, the elder. The wounded combatant, who is now recovered, will in all likelihood prevent the young man from engaging in this inconsiderate and Don Quixotic project.

Snuff Taking.

Professor Miller, adverting, at a meeting in Edinburgh, recently, to the strength which a bad habit sometimes acquires, narrated the following story, for which the learned professor must alone be considered responsible:

A respectable clergyman had long failed in the attempt to give up snuff-taking and at last he preached a sermon against it, but was miserable all the week after. When Sunday came round, he was getting on very languidly, and to make the thing worse, an honest man of an elder, who was sitting immediately under the eye of the minister, took out his "mull," tapped it on the lid, and with usual gravity, took a comfortable "sneeshin." The minister could stand this no longer; he stopped abruptly in his sermon, and said:

"John, for shame upon you, sir, how dare you do that?"

The elder looked up in amazement. The preacher continued.

"Don't you remember what I said to you last Sabbath?"

The elder could not fathom what he had done to cause offence. The minister's passion for snuff had in the interim grown to such an intensity that it was a case of life or death—he could restrain it no longer, and so, addressing himself to the elder, he said:

"I will not pollute my lips by mentioning what you did, but I will show you what it was; hand me that box."

Having got the box, he gave it a certain number of taps on the lid, and went through the other forms of suff-taking, in imitation of what he had observed the elder do, saying as he went on in this manner—"That is what you did, sir, and, what is more, you—(taking a pinch)—did that too!"

FIRST NAVAL FLAG AND UNIFORM.—In a series of resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts council in April, 1776, providing for the better regulation of the sea service, appears the following:

Resolved, That the uniform of the officers be green and white, and that they furnish themselves accordingly; and the colors be a white flag, with a green pine tree, and an inscription, "Appeal to *Heaven*."

Sound and sufficient reason falls, after all, to the share of but few men, and those few men exert their influence in silence.

ABSQUATULATION.—It is said that a well known sporting individual has left Newark, N. J., and suddenly embarked for California, having "done" the citizens of that place out of about six thousand dollars, in sums varying from $100 to $700, from each of the victimized.